INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

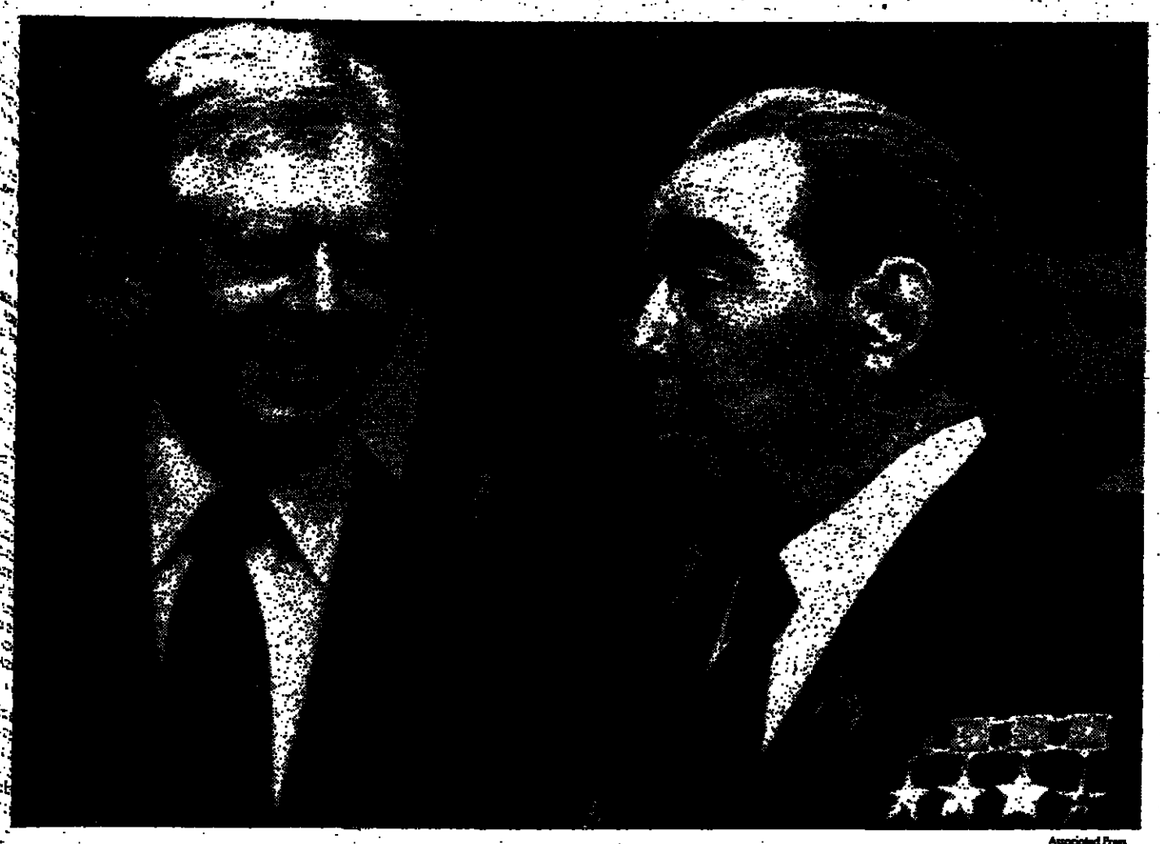
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy, possible s. Temp. 7-19 (45-66). Sunday, partly cloudy. LONDON: ry, cloudy with showers. Temp. 5-17 (46-63). Sunday, CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. ROME: Saturday, Temp. 20-26 (68-79). NEW YORK: Saturday, fair. Temp. 2-33 (72-91).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh.	Greece	22 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior
Algeria	3.00 Din.	Iceland	150 Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	28 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	50 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	P.12.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	1.25 Din
France	2 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.£ 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	37.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	50.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

o. 29,965 — PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 16-17, 1979 — Established 1887



Associated Press

President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev meet Friday for first time after arriving in Vienna for talks.

Vienna Signing Scheduled Monday

Brezhnev, Carter Meet to Seal SALT Pact

By Helen Thomas

ENNA, June 15 (UPI) — Pres- Carter and Soviet President id Brezhnev met today for the ime, and the American leader d that the encounter was a beginning to the summit ng aimed at sealing a strate- ms limitation accord.

e leaders of the two most pow- nations greeted each other a simple handshake. When a ter asked afterward, "Was it a beginning?" Mr. Carter ed, "Yes, it was."

e handshake launched four scheduled to climax Monday the signing of the pact, SALT- restrict nuclear arsenals.

e two men sat in baroque, backed red chairs, separated small table and accompanied terpreters. They talked for two tes before being officially ved by Austrian President Ru- Kirchschlaeger.

ere were no introductions. Mr. er arrived first at the 13th-cen- Hofburg Palace and waited in ornate Rose Room. Mr. Bre- v arrived five minutes later. r their short initial meeting, met with Mr. Kirchschlaeger 5 minutes.

Meetings Tomorrow

e meeting was social. The real s do not begin until tomorrow ning. Mr. Carter and Mr. Bre- v met for a second time to t at the State Opera House, re they shared a box for a per- ance of Mozart's "The Abduc- from the Seraglio."

lr. Carter, wearing a blue tuxe- arrived with his wife at the op- hree minutes before the curtain up. Mr. Brezhnev, in a dark suit dotted with gold medals oth lapels, arrived two minutes and the leaders applauded other.

lr. Brezhnev, 72, arrived in the trian capital Friday morning tight security. The Soviet er walked unassisted down the ramp from his plane but kept m grip on the hand rail. His appeared puffy and he favored eft leg as he reviewed an honor d. Mr. Brezhnev has been re- ed recently to be in better th than he has been for some

contrast, the 54-year-old U.S. ident began his day by jogging aps around the U.S. ambassa- s residence. Mr. Carter arrived night and spent much of Fri- with his family.

Lunch With Vance

urrounded by security agents, Carters and Secretary of State us Vance and his wife had h in the old market town of sterheuburg in the Vienna ds high above the Danube Riv- As the president left his lunch at restaurant run by Augustine ks, he was surrounded by well- ers and autographed about 50 h menus.

Good luck," a diner called.

I think we'll have good luck," Carter replied.

ull negotiations begin Saturday with two meetings between the leaders and two more on Sunday. The signing of the treaty limiting strategic weapons is scheduled for Monday.

The treaty becomes effective only after approval by the Supreme Soviet and the U.S. Senate. Mr. Carter faces a tough job in winning the necessary two-thirds' ratification from a skeptical Senate.

The treaty imposes the first numerical limits on the strategic arsenals of the two superpowers. The SALT-1 treaty signed in 1972 froze existing arsenals for five years.

Mr. Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met separately for an hour to discuss the agenda and specifics of the next two days of talks.

According to the protocol schedule, Mr. Carter was to have arrived three minutes ahead of Mr. Brezhnev. Traffic and two wreath-laying ceremonies delayed the Kremlin leader two minutes and Mr. Carter had to wait five minutes.

Mr. Brezhnev, favoring his left leg, stood at somber attention while two Soviet Army officers placed large red carnation wreaths at the foot of the Soviet war memorial, built in 1946 in memory of Soviet soldiers killed in the liberation of Austria from the Nazis. The Soviet leader then attended a similar ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Austrian Soldier before meeting Mr. Carter.

The makeup of the Soviet delegation here shows that the Russians are prepared for serious bargaining on any issue. It also means that if Mr. Carter was hoping to have a look at the next generation of Soviet leaders, he will be disappointed.

All the youth will be on the U.S. side of the negotiating table, but the aging Russians have an unmatched depth of experience in summit meetings and arms talks.

Mr. Brezhnev now has taken to sharing the work of negotiations with his top advisers, and the men he has brought with him to Vienna, although they too are old, are far from feeble.

First Direct Contacts

U.S. Urges Russia to Accept Meetings of Defense Chiefs

By Martin Schram

VIENNA, June 15 (WP) — In his talks with Leonid Brezhnev, President Carter will seek this weekend to expand regular top-level U.S.-Soviet contacts to include for the first time meetings between U.S. and Soviet defense ministers and military chiefs.

U.S. officials hope that the talks between defense and military officials will get under way here in what appears to be an effort to begin direct communication between the two establishments with heaviest direct involvement in arms control issues.

The traditionally secretive Soviet defense establishment is believed to have greater influence on Moscow military policies than the Pentagon has on the U.S. government's.

U.S. officials said that the Russians have not yet agreed to the specifics of the Carter proposal, but there is hope that contacts could begin on the issue of the U.S. MX mobile missile.

Administration officials hope that U.S. military officials will be able to explain to their Soviet counterparts how the basing of the MX mobile missile, recently approved by Mr. Carter, would be verifiable by the Russians, and their view that any planned Soviet mobile missile must be verifiable by the United States, if SALT is to work.

Considered Important

The prospect of talks with Soviet military officials is a seemingly modest goal in a summit where limited expectations is the official line. But it is considered important by U.S. officials, especially in view of Mr. Brezhnev's failing health. The military functions with relative independence in the Soviet system, and its current leadership is expected to survive regardless of who eventually succeeds Mr. Brezhnev.

Carter aides also believe that regular talks between top U.S. and Soviet military officials would be an important step toward eliminating incorrect impressions that they concede have occurred between Washington and Moscow during Mr. Carter's 2½ years as president.

U.S. officials think that the Carter administration has at times sent conflicting signals to Moscow concerning how it intends to deal with Soviet actions around the world. Some officials, including Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, have stressed cooperation, while others, including presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, have stressed a tougher line against Soviet expansion.

Regular summit meetings and ministerial meetings involving defense and military heads could go a long way to assure that the two countries understand each other.

This remains one of Mr. Carter's goals at the summit, an official stressed, and it is what the president meant when he said in his departure statement, "We will try to broaden our communications with the Soviet leadership and create new channels of understanding for the future."

So far the Russians do not seem to be in a hurry to broaden the range of U.S.-Soviet dealings to include conferences between defense and military officials.

For more than two years, the U.S. ambassador in Moscow, Malcolm Toon, has been trying to extend an invitation to Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov to visit Defense Secretary Harold Brown. But Mr. Toon has not even been able to see Mr. Ustinov, let alone invite him to the United States.

This is one reason administration

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Thorpe Defense Concludes With Appeal for Tolerance

By William Borders

LONDON, June 15 (NYT) — Jeremy Thorpe's lawyer completed his defense against murder conspiracy charges today with a spirited attack on what he called the weak and unproved prosecution case.

Urging the jurors to return a verdict of not guilty, as the dramatic trial in the Old Bailey courtroom went into its final stage, the lawyer, George Carman, told them:

"'Not guilty' is not a certificate of innocence by the jury. What it means is that the prosecution has failed" to prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

The case, in which Mr. Thorpe is accused of plotting with three others to kill a man who claims to have had a homosexual affair with him in the early 1960s, was expected to go to the jury Monday.

'Not a Court of Morals'

In his summation, Mr. Carman conceded for the first time that his 50-year-old client, the former leader of the Liberal Party, had homosexual tendencies. But he urged the jury to ignore this in coming to a verdict. "You may have thought before you came into the jury box that you were trying Jeremy Thorpe on issues of homosexuality," the lawyer said. "You are not. This is not a court of morals."

As Mr. Thorpe sat a few feet away in the dock, looking grimly straight ahead over the tops of his half-moon glasses, and his wife, Marion, sat in her customary front-row seat without expression, the lawyer continued:

"We live in a tolerant society where people have propensities which we personally may not understand. But we have to extend tolerance, sympathy and compassion to them."

Mr. Thorpe, who was until a few years ago a major figure on the British political scene, has consistently denied that there was any sexual aspect to his friendship with Norman Scott, the man the prosecution says he later decided must be killed, in order to keep him from talking about the affair. Mr. Scott, a horse trainer and former male model who is now 39, testified at the trial about his relationship with Mr. Thorpe and about the incident upon which the case is based — an attack in 1975 in which Mr. Scott escaped injury, but his dog was shot and killed.

Other witnesses at the trial, which opened May 8, included the man who claims to have been the hired assassin and a former parliamentary colleague of Mr. Thorpe's, who said, under a grant of immunity, that he participated in discussions of the alleged conspiracy.

As Mr. Thorpe's lawyer stressed today, all of the principal prosecution witnesses admitted under

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press

Jeremy Thorpe arrives for trial session in London.

New Arrivals Could Be Shot

Malaysia Warns It Will Force Refugees in Camps Out to Sea

From Agency Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 15 — The government said today that it will tow out to sea all 76,000 refugees already in resettlement camps and will shoot on sight any Vietnamese refugees trying to land in Malaysia.

It was not immediately clear whether the warning, announced by Deputy Premier Mahathir Mohamad, was a scare tactic or a new policy. But Mr. Mahathir said that the police and navy would be empowered to repel any boat people entering Malaysian waters. He vowed that the mass deportation would take place as soon as the government obtains enough boats.

"The government will arm itself with the necessary legislation soon to shoot on sight any illegal Vietnamese immigrants entering our waters," Mr. Mahathir said. "We will be harsh with them."

In Geneva, UN refugee officials were stunned by the Malaysian move. A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said: "This report came as a shock to us. We are still waiting for confirmation of the decision of the Malaysian government, and we are in touch with that government."

Malaysia and Indonesia earlier in the day appealed to Hanoi to stop casting its human "rubbish" on their shores, but a leading Vietnamese official said in Bangkok that he saw little chance of ending the exodus.

"While telling us we are their friends, the Vietnamese keep throwing rubbish into our gardens," Malaysian Home Affairs Minister Ghazali Shafie said.

Vietnamese refugees, most of whom are ethnic Chinese, have never been welcomed in Malaysia, a predominantly Moslem country fearful of Chinese domination. Malay villagers have stoned arriving Vietnamese boat people and the navy reportedly has towed one leaking junk back out to sea, resulting in the drowning of more than 100 persons.

"As the third countries are not accepting as many refugees as are coming in, we will start sending all the Vietnamese illegal immigrants out in boats into international waters in stages," Mr. Mahathir said. "Any more boats carrying them will not be allowed in and will be towed out to international waters."

Forcing the refugees back out to sea in their crowded junks would mean almost certain death for tens of thousands.

The United States, Canada, Australia and France have been receiving Indochinese refugees for permanent settlement in large numbers and those countries have indicated their backing for a proposed United Nations-sponsored emergency conference on the problem.

In an interview in Bangkok with United Press International's Alan Dawson, a Vietnamese diplomat, Nguyen Co Thach, denied that his government had any part in organizing the refugee flood, which is at its highest level since the 1975 Communist victory.

"The boat people are mostly former Saigon army or administration personnel, or they are Chinese," he said.

Mr. Thach admitted that some corrupt local southern Vietnamese officials have extorted gold from refugees in return for permission to leave. In Washington, State Department press officer Thomas Reston said that the United States had no official confirmation of the report.

The refugees, part of an estimated 350,000 Indochinese seeking resettlement in Southeast Asia, have been living in camps until relief agencies can find room for them in Western countries.

Mr. Ghazali said the government had agreed to mount a joint naval force with Indonesia and Thailand to drive away refugees trying to land in their countries. He said that this might mean more refugees for Hong Kong and Australia.

Agony on Cambodian Border: Choosing Between Life, Death

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, June 15 (NYT) — Refugee officials of the United States and other countries returned here Wednesday after facing the agonizing task of choosing 1,500 of 5,500 Cambodians in a refugee camp for resettlement in a third country, while the remaining 4,000 were forced back into Cambodia.

The officials find it hard to talk about their experience in meting out life and probable death. Each brought back plastic bags full of scraps of paper, perhaps the last messages from doomed people. The messages were pressed upon them, stuffed into their pockets and thrown at their feet while they called the roll of people to be saved, most of whom had relatives or other ties abroad.

Most of the messages are no more than lists of names and ages of parents and children, grandparents, brothers and sisters, submitted in hopes that those calling the roll would add the names to their lists. Other messages are letters, in English or French.

Reflections of Despair

The messages reflect the despair of a people who feel abandoned by the world. Only for the last roll call did Thai authorities allow embassy officials access to the refugees. More than 40,000 Cambodians who sought asylum in Thailand in recent weeks have been pushed at gunpoint back into a remote and barren region of their war-shattered country.

One of the letters, addressed to President Carter, said:

"We got to know that the Thai govt have sent thousands of refugees back to Cambodia. We feel very sorry and disappoint about the news.

"We have tried all our best to escape from Communist Cambodia to look for freedom.

"Dear sir, your American people have fighted for liberty with tears and blood. You realize very well about the worth and happiness of freedom. So please help us to share this happiness of freedom. We will rather die in a freedom country than being sent back to unhuman Communist Cambodia. Please help us to the 3d country as soon as possible. Thanks."

Other letters vented bitterness. A former high school teacher, also addressing Mr. Carter, wrote in French:

"I was very happy to learn, when I was still in Cambodia under the Communist regime, that you have taken measures, since the day you took office, to advance respect for the rights of man in the four corners of the world. I dreamed of escaping one day from this criminal regime and being saved the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Admits Danger of Flight

Vietnam Blames U.S., China for Exodus

HONG KONG, June 15 (UPI) — Hanoi today blamed the United States and China for the flight of refugees from Vietnam.

A Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the problem is, in part, a legacy of U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

The spokesman's comments, made to the Vietnamese news agency, admitted that the enormous number of refugees face a dangerous situation while fleeing the country.

"This situation has resulted from the aggressive war and the U.S.-backed neocolonialist regime in southern Vietnam in the past and the mischievous activities of the Peking expansionists and other forces hostile to Vietnam at present," the official said.

He charged that China instigated the escape of hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese from Vietnam and said that the American and British governments have colluded in the act.

The news agency said that China, the United States and Britain "have obviously aimed at isolating Vietnam from other Southeast Asian countries and preventing cooperation between Vietnam and these countries and the UN High Commission for Refugees."

Under an agreement earlier this month between the Vietnamese and the commission, officials will work together to approve exit visas for at least 20,000 Vietnamese — 5,000 of them bound for the United States.

Vietnam also handed a protest note to the British ambassador in Hanoi today over statements by Hong Kong officials charging that Hanoi has sent half a million Vietnamese to their deaths at sea after collecting up to $3 billion before their departure.

Israeli Official Says U.S. Threatens Mideast Peace

By Paul Hofmann

JERUSALEM, June 15 (NYT) — Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, the foremost hard-line member of the Israeli government, accused the United States today of "gravely imperiling the peace achievements in the Middle East" by favoring the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Sharon's charge, made in interviews with the newspaper Ma'ariv and Israel's national broadcasting network, was immediately denied by Washington. The Voice of Israel quoted a State Department spokesman as having reminded an Israeli inquirer of President Carter's statement in a White House news conference on May 29 that "we've never espoused an independent Palestinian state."

Mr. Carter remarked then that a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza "would be a destabilizing factor."

In the interview with Ma'ariv, Mr. Sharon was said to have expressed a conviction "that we cannot, under any circumstances, reach understanding with the Americans" on the issue of autonomy for the 1.1 million Arabs who live in the West Bank and Gaza. The newspaper quoted Mr. Sharon, "On this matter, the United States is far more extreme than Egypt because of its interests in the Middle East, as it sees them."

The minister was reported to have said that the United States was carrying out an "unceasing activity" among the Arabs in the Israeli-occupied areas. According to the Israeli Radio, Mr. Sharon accused the United States of making "two-faced statements when speaking to Israel and the Arabs."

U.S. Explanations

The minister reportedly declared that the United States wanted to create the background and infrastructure for a future Palestinian state. U.S. diplomats here have repeatedly explained that they were in touch with Arab leaders in the West Bank and in Gaza in an effort to involve them in the peace process.

Ma'ariv quoted Mr. Sharon as conceding that President Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and other Americans had made "an important contribution to the attainment of peace between Israel and Egypt." However, he reportedly said, "We can now expect a hard struggle between Israel and the United States."

Mr. Sharon, who was a general in the war of 1973, is chairman of a government committee in charge of Israeli settlement activities.

Asked about the speed and secrecy with which a new Israeli settlement had been set up on a hilltop near Nablus, the largest Arab city in the West Bank, last week, the minister said, according to Ma'ariv:

'Must Act Now'

"In another year, settlement activity might be impossible. So we must act now to settle vigorously, quickly. First of all to establish facts of foothold, and then to beautify the settlements, plan them, expand them."

In a decision related to the Nablus settlement, Israel's high court denied a petition by 17 Arab landowners demanding a temporary injunction voiding orders by the military government whereby soil for the new Israeli outpost had been requisitioned. The court appointed instead a three-man panel to consider appeals by the landowners against the requisition orders.

In the interview published today, Ma'ariv also quoted the agriculture minister as saying that the West Bank, the Golan Heights and Gaza were indispensable for Israel's security and survival.

"Against us are arrayed the United States, the Arabs, the worst of Israel's leftists," the minister reportedly said, deploring that Israel's television network and press had induced some Israelis to side with the country's enemies.

Bill Would Prolong Sanctions

House Panel Backs Carter on Rhodesia

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UPI) — The House Foreign Affairs Committee today approved, 26-0, a proposal that would give Mr. Carter four months to decide whether to lift economic sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The committee sent to the full House a bill saying that Congress believes that it would be in the U.S. interest to lift the sanctions to encourage democracy in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. But the bill would allow Mr. Carter to decide if the Salisbury government has made progress toward democracy, and merely says that he must report to Congress by Oct. 15.

State Department officials said that they would support the House proposal and would continue to oppose strongly a Senate version, passed on Tuesday, that would require the administration to lift the sanctions immediately.

The principal author of the bill, Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., said that the four-month delay would postpone U.S. action until after a meeting of the Organization of African Unity next month and a British Commonwealth meeting in Zambia in August.

In the brief committee debate on the bill, it was clear that the Salisbury government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa had broad sympathy in the House. But members were willing to go along with the administration's desire to delay U.S. action. "It would be a mistake to lift the sanctions now, before the British take action," Rep. Solarz said.

Senators Disbelieved Carter's Position

WASHINGTON, June 15 (NYT) — *The Senate last week refused to* support President Carter's efforts to maintain sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia because a majority apparently did not believe what the administration said about the fairness of the recent Rhodesian elections. In addition, senators were unhappy with what they perceived as administration bias in favor of Communist-backed African guerrillas.

Recent interviews with senators and their staff aides have disclosed a general indifference toward the administration's warnings that a lifting of sanctions would turn virtually all of black Africa against the United States, would increase the influence of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa, and would make it harder to force South Africa into a Namibia settlement.

The Senate voted 51 to 42 to, in effect, lift sanctions against Rhodesia. The interviews indicate that unhappiness with the administration's policies ran deeper than the 42 votes suggested.

The White House, with a concerted effort, was able to attract that much support because many senators were sympathetic to the idea of giving Mr. Carter time so that Britain would take the lead in lifting the sanctions.

Mr. Carter declared last week that the elections were "neither free nor fair," largely because the constitution gives the white minority unrepresentative political power. He argued that lifting the sanctions would alienate the rest of black Africa and seriously harm the U.S. national interest, encouraging African support for increased Communist military aid to the guerrillas.

The interviews showed that Mr. Carter's arguments failed to convince even some senators who usually support him. Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., voted to lift the sanctions because he decided that the elections were as free as one could expect in Africa. "When you have a situation in which two-thirds of eligible voters voted for a predominantly black government in a black community, it is very hard to sustain a policy of imposing sanctions," he said.

A staff aide said that Sen. Proxmire, who previously had supported the administration, now felt that since sanctions were not imposed on the Soviet Union, China or other countries with nondemocratic governments, he saw no reason to penalize a Rhodesian government which was moving in the right direction.

Freshman Sen. William Cohen, R-Maine, was irritated by the warning that lifting of the sanctions might lead to an oil embargo by Nigeria. And many in the Senate were critical of the administration's overall handling of the Rhodesian situation. The perception has been that Mr. Carter's African advisers are overly antagonistic to the Salisbury government and overly favorable to the Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

Several senators and many staff aides remarked that lobbying on the Rhodesian issue was fairly light. There seems to have been little grass-roots interest.

Edgar Lockwood, director of the Washington Office on Africa, *which lobbied against lifting sanctions*, said that most senators are "not well informed on Africa generally." "A black is a black," he said that senators would say, arguing that since Bishop Muzorewa was a black, they were willing to lift sanctions. "There's a certain inherent racism there," Mr. Lockwood said.

U.S. Urges Russia to Accept Meetings of Defense Chiefs

(Continued from Page 1)

officials have been placing unusual emphasis on the fact that they have been told that Mr. Brezhnev brought with him to Vienna Mr. Ustinov and the chief of the Soviet military general staff, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov. Marshal Ogarkov is Moscow's counterpart to Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Carter told Moscow that he was bringing Mr. Brown and Gen. Jones and urged them to bring their Soviet counterparts.

Because of Mr. Brezhnev's weakened physical condition, U.S. officials hope that the sessions tomorrow and Sunday will rely heavily *on the collective leadership of the* two sides. And they have a scenario for how the separate military talks might come to pass:

U.S. officials do not intend to initiate the discussion of the MX mobile missile at the Vienna talks. But they expect to initiate some general discussion of the question of verifiability of missile basings in the future.

At this point, they believe the Russians might announce their concern, already stated by Tass, that Mr. Carter's planned land-based mobile missile cannot be adequately verified.

It is here that the U.S. defense secretary and chairman of the joint chiefs will be called on to talk. And given the fragile state of Mr. Brezhnev's health, and the very limited amount of time for each session, they expect to suggest that perhaps separate military and defense talks can be held at this summit on such matters.

Whether the separate military talks will occur, however, is uncertain. One Soviet official said he is doubtful. Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin, interviewed en route to Vienna, said only, "It is possible. Nothing is set."

Carter officials believe that there is a precedent for the participation of these officials. In the 1967 Glassboro, N.J., summit between President Lyndon Johnson and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, then-defense secretary Robert McNamara briefed the Soviet officials on how a sharp escalation of strategic arms would develop if both sides developed defensive antiballistic missile systems. At a more technical level, in the actual SALT negotiations in Geneva, U.S. and Soviet military officials have sat together to work out some of the technical military problems.

U.S. Considering Medicare Abroad

PARIS, June 15 (IHT) — The Association of American Residents Overseas and the Bipartisan Committee for Medicare Overseas have announced that bills are pending in both houses of Congress that would change current Medicare law to authorize Medicare services for nonresident U.S. citizens.

Similar legislation in the House and Senate died last fall in Congress's end-of-session rush to adjourn.

Rep. Charles Ragel, D-N.Y. and chairman of the Health Subcommittee, introduced the current measure in the House; its co-sponsors are Reps. James Corman, D-Calif., Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, and Harold Ford, D-Tenn. The Senate bill is co-sponsored by Sens. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., Robert Dole, R-Kan., and William Cohen, R-Maine.

Iceland Whalers Ask Gunboat Protection

LONDON, June 15 (Reuters) — Icelandic whalers have appealed for government gunboats to protect them from harassment by anti-whaling campaigners, a spokesman for the conservationist group Greenpeace said here today.

He said a whaler captain told his employers he would stop hunting unless gunboats were sent to the area, 100 miles west of Reykjavik, where the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior prevented one of four whalers from making a catch.

Terror Suspects Seized by Turks

ISTANBUL, June 15 (AP) — Security authorities announced yesterday that they have arrested seven leftist terrorists who allegedly assassinated two U.S. servicemen in separate raids.

Security Department officials in Izmir said in a communique all the arrested terrorists were suspected to have been involved in recent ambush-slayings, bombing attacks and holdups in western Turkey.

They belong to the Marxist-Leninist Turkish Peoples Liberation Army-Front, which is held responsible for most of the leftist terror acts in Turkey since 1975.

Mubarak to Paris Talks

PARIS, June 15 (Reuters) — Egyptian Vice President Hosny Mubarak arrived here from London today to confer with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Mr. Mubarak visited Washington earlier this week.



Associated Press

An old woman and a young girl peer out of the stone bunker they built in the kitchen of their home in Leon, Nicaragua, which is under daily bombardment by planes, rockets and cannon fire.

Rebels in Leon Issue Ultimatum

Somoza Garrison Refuses to Surrender

MANAGUA, June 15 (UPI) — President Anastasio Somoza's air force pounded Sandinista guerrilla positions today in an effort to prevent the capture of the besieged National Guard garrison in the rebel-held city of Leon.

Yesterday the guerrillas issued a "surrender-or-die" ultimatum to the garrison commander, Gen. Gonzalo Evertz. Gen. Evertz reportedly told the guerrillas he would not surrender and called Managua for reinforcements and air cover.

"There are many wounded and perhaps many dead," said Rodolfo Abaunza, editor of El Centroamericano newspaper of Leon. "It's a murderous attack," he said.

As Mr. Abaunza spoke on the telephone explosions echoed on the line. "The plane is banking sharply and it's firing now. The rocket just hit a house near here. I have to hang up," the editor said. Gen. Somoza's air force hit rebel lines in Leon, Nicaragua's second largest city, with rockets and machine-gun fire all day yesterday.

The National Guard said today that 46 Sandinistas were killed in five clashes with the guard in Managua and in the interior areas of El Papayo, La Gateada, La Libertad and outside Matagalpa. The bloodiest action occurred in Managua yesterday when troops repelled a Sandinista ambush on the road used to evacuate Americans.

The guard said that troops killed 32 guerrillas in the action. Yesterday a guard commander at the scene had said 25 guerrillas had been killed.

In Managua, sporadic shooting was reported following a week of heavy fighting. The National Guard reported scattered gunfire in what it termed its "mopping up" actions.

The rebels yesterday surrounded the Leon command post and pounded it with small arms, machine guns and rifle-launched fragmentation grenades, according to Mr. Abaunza, and ordered guardsmen to surrender the garrison. The rebels also burned the central market and the government communication center, he said.

Gen. Somoza said at his headquarters yesterday that "los muchachos [the boys]," as the guerrillas are called, had set a deadline of this morning for their demand that the Leon garrison surrender. He said he was confident the guardsmen could hold the besieged command post.

Rebels hold areas of Managua, including a large chunk of the eastern section and the northwest corner of the city. In these areas, rebels aided by civilian supporters worked to strengthen barricades in preparation for an expected government offensive. The government distributed food to the hungry but not in areas held by the rebels.

Thorpe Defense Concludes With Appeal for Tolerance

(Continued from Page 1)

cross-examination that they had lied about the case in the past. And they conceded that they stood to make large amounts of money from writing about it afterward.

Pointing out scathingly that these writings would be much more marketable in the event of a conviction than an acquittal, and that they thus provided a motive for perjury, the lawyer said: "A witness should have nothing to gain by going into the witness box, and should never shape his evidence for financial considerations. The witness box must never be reduced to a stepping stone to financial gain."

Mr. Carman also emphasized that the jury should attach no significance at all to the fact that Mr. Thorpe, together with two of his co-defendents, decided not to take the witness stand. "The fact that a defendant does not give evidence does not prove guilt," he said. "On the contrary, it is a right invested by English law on any defendant. It is not for any defendant to prove anything. It is for the prosecution to prove."

The lawyer also said that his client's long political career now seemed "irrevocably and irreversibly" ended, whatever the verdict.

"Mr. Thorpe has spent 20 years in British politics and attained thousands and thousands of votes in his favor," he said solemnly, leaning toward the nine men and three women in the jury box. "Now the most precious 12 votes of all come from you."

Besides Mr. Thorpe, the defendants are David Holmes, an intimate friend of his and a former Liberal Party official, John Le Mesurier, a carpet dealer, and George Deakin, a night-club owner. They are charged with conspiracy to murder Mr. Scott, and, in addition, Mr. Thorpe is charged with having incited Mr. Holmes to do the killing.

Spaniards' Cars Burned

MADRID, June 15 (AP) — Terrorists today set fire to the car of a Basque political leader and burned an automobile belonging to the Spanish firm, Iberdnero, which is building a nuclear energy plant in the Basque region. Police said that a car driven by the wife of Basque leader Telesforo Monzon was burned in the French city of St. Jean de Luz, near the Spanish border.

Asks Pressure on Pakistan

Russia Urges India to Back Afghanistan

By Robert Trumbull

NEW DELHI, June 15 (NYT) — Moscow has attempted, apparently with only partial success, to enlist Indian help in bolstering the pro-Soviet regime in Afghanistan, which is threatened by a widespread rebellion of orthodox Moslem tribes.

According to reports from Indian correspondents covering Prime Minister Morarji Desai's visit to Moscow this week, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin asked India to try to counter alleged Pakistani support for the rebels by bringing pressure on Islamabad, at the same time widening contacts between New Delhi and Kabul to strengthen the leftist government of President Nur Mohammed Taraki.

The Soviet Union has accused Pakistan of aiding the rebels, who have claimed significant victories in clashes with government troops accompanied by Soviet advisers.

Mr. Kosygin was informed, according to the dispatches from Moscow, that Indian diplomats had already taken up the question of alleged outside support for the Afghan insurgents in talks with their Pakistani counterparts at a meeting of Third World nations in Colombo, Sri Lanka, last week.

'Credibility' Problem

Mr. Desai was quoted as having told Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, in the Moscow discussions, that the Kabul government "should try to acquire credibility among the Afghan people instead of blaming . . . Pakistani interference for its troubles," according to an Indian account of the talks.

In an allusion to accusations by Kabul of armed Pakistani intrusions into Afghanistan in support of the rebels, Mr. Brezhnev reportedly warned, in talks with Mr. Desai, that the Soviet Union "would not look on indifferently" if Pakistan continued the alleged incursions.

An estimated 4,000 to 5,000 Soviet advisers are assisting the 14-month-old Taraki government, which came to power in a bloody coup.

A number of Soviet aides attached to the Afghan military are reported to have been killed in attacks by the rebels, who are fighting to overthrow what their spokesmen call the godless Communists in control in Kabul.

Mr. Brezhnev was reported to have stated, in assessing the conditions in Afghanistan for Mr. Desai, that the situation in the mountainous, landlocked country had assumed alarming proportions.

Kosygin Warning

Mr. Kosygin, in a news conference with Indian correspondents, was reported to have declared that the Soviet Union would protect Afghanistan "whatever happens."

"India can also warn those who poke their nose in the internal affairs of Afghanistan," he was quoted as saying, adding that "friendship between India and Afghanistan can contribute to the stability in the situation in that area."

According to rebel sources in Pakistan, nearly 2,000 Afghan troops and an unstated number of Soviet advisers have been killed or captured since June 1. Clashes were reported in many parts of the country, with the insurgents claiming to be in control in at least three of the 28 provinces. The families of Mr. Taraki and Premier Hafizullah Amin are said to have been flown to the Soviet Union for safety.

Common Adversary

Rebel spokesmen among the Afghan refugees on the Pakistani side of the border, estimated in Islamabad to number 100,000, said that insurgent forces have come within 10 miles of Jalalabad, Afghanistan's second largest city on the road between Kabul and Peshawar, the capital of Pakistan's Northwest Frontier province.

Islamabad has consistently denied involvement in the rebellion, asserting that its role has been to supply food and shelter to the refugees for humanitarian reasons.

India, although warmly friendly with the Soviet Union and less than happy with the cordial relations between Pakistan and China, the common adversary of both Moscow and New Delhi, has escaped noticeable involvement in Afghan affairs since the years when India was frequently accused by Pakistan of stirring up anti-government sentiment among the fiercely independent frontier tribes.

Presumably because of the Indian wish to remain uninvolved in the Afghan turmoil, the joint statement by Mr. Desai and Mr. Kosygin on their talks, issued yesterday, was restrained and ambiguous in its reference to Afghanistan.

"India and the Soviet Union," the statement said, "declare their desire to develop friendly relations and cooperation with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They express themselves firmly in favor of the aspirations of the people of Afghanistan for the preservation of their national independence and for their development. They oppose any interference by outside forces in the internal affairs of Afghanistan."

Uganda Assembly To Hold Initial Session Monday

NAIROBI, June 15 (Reuters) — Uganda's Assembly will hold its first meeting Monday in Kampala in the Parliament building, Radio Uganda said today.

It gave no details of the agenda, but named the minister of regional administration, Mathias Ngobi, as head of government business.

The 30 members of the National Consultative Council have been meeting in private for the past month in Kampala, discussing plans to enlarge its membership to 90. The council will then function as an interim parliament for two years.

The radio also said that celebrations to mark the recent overthrow of dictator Idi Amin would be held throughout Uganda from June 28 to July 1.

British Envoy Sees Nkomo in Zambia

JOHANNESBURG, June 15 (UPI) — Britain's special envoy to Africa, Lord Harlech, today held a surprise meeting in the Zambian capital of Lusaka with Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front alliance of guerrillas opposing the government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Zambian radio reported.

Mr. Nkomo had said that he would refuse to meet Lord Harlech, who arrived in Zambia yesterday from Botswana, to discuss developments in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. He also is to visit Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique and Nigeria.

Inquiry Delays Alitalia Order For Six DC-10s

ROME, June 15 (UPI) — The president of Alitalia, Italy's national airline, said today that he was awaiting a government decision before completing purchase arrangements for six new DC-10 planes of the kind grounded after 273 persons were killed in a crash in Chicago.

Alitalia president Umberto Nordio said that, under a clause of the purchase agreement for the wide-bodied McDonnell Douglas jetliners, both the Italian state holding company IRI and the Ministry of Transport must approve the purchase. These organizations are, however, awaiting the outcome of investigations into the cause of the crash in Chicago on May 25.

Mr. Nordio criticized the way in which the Federal Aviation Administration had grounded the jets, calling its action "precipitate and superficial." He said Alitalia has lost $4.87 million so far because of the grounding of its fleet of eight DC-10s.

He added that Alitalia will conform to the final ruling of the technical authorities. Mr. Nordio said that the aircraft would be put back into service immediately if found airworthy and written off if they were not.

For Helping Refugees

CARE Aide Is Sentenced To Life Term in Vietnam

BANGKOK, June 15 (UPI) — Vietnam said yesterday that it had sentenced a Vietnamese director of CARE, the New York-based relief agency, to life in prison for organizing refugee escapes.

The Vietnamese news agency said that Hoang Hoat, appointed local CARE director when the U.S. staff fled Saigon on April 30, 1975, helped intellectuals to flee Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon).

CARE — the acronym is for Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere Inc. — was founded in 1945 to channel food and other relief to postwar Europe. Its aims were broadened in the mid-1950s to cover the developing countries.

The news agency said that Mr. Hoat provided false papers for city residents, especially intellectuals, to leave Vietnam, "in order to sabotage national unity and the economic development of the city." It said that the life term for Mr. Hoat and 10-year terms for two other men, Nguyen Van Tin and Le Van Anh Tuan, were handed down by a people's court on Monday.

Before joining CARE, the report said said, Mr. Hoat worked for the Community Development Fund, another U.S.-financed social welfare organization. After the change of power in Saigon, CARE was dissolved but Mr. Hoat "clandestinely kept the seal and important documents," VNA said.

Official announcement of a Vietnamese court case is highly unusual. The move appeared to be part of a new Hanoi campaign to show that the government is not involved in the refugee exodus from Vietnam.

Spokesmen have denied government involvement in the flood of more than 350,000 Vietnamese in the last year, although many foreign governments have charged that Hanoi officials are directly involved.

In Hong Kong, officials said this week that the refugees pose a health hazard to countries that take them in. "It must be remembered that Ho Chi Minh City is still declared a plague- and cholera-infected city by the World Health Organization," Deputy Director of Medical and Health Services Dr. S.P. Lam said. He added that malaria was endemic in the city.

Soweto Blacks To Mark Riots

SOWETO, South Africa, June 15 (AP) — Black leaders called on all blacks to go to churches and halls tomorrow to commemorate the 1976 student riots here, an event which some South African blacks consider the most important in their history.

On June 16 three years ago, student demonstrators in this black township clashed with police, igniting weeks of rioting in the white-dominated nation. At least 700 blacks were killed, and scores of schools, offices and shops were burned.

Black leaders predicted a quiet weekend, but a police spokesman in Pretoria said, "We are always ready for any eventuality."

Sad Refugees Going Home

(Continued from Page 1)

moment I set foot on the soil of a free country.

"Here I am, Mr. President, having taken refuge in the Kingdom of Thailand. But alas, my hope is beginning to change to terrible fright as I learned by the radio from Washington that thousands of Cambodian refugees are being sent back to Hades. Tomorrow it will be my turn, perhaps.

"I decided to seek refuge in Thailand not only because I hate the Communist regime but also because the radio from Washington stressed many times the humanitarian policy of the United States toward refugees from Indochina.

'But Now. . .'

"But now, in this situation, I witness no American intervention to save us. You would do better, Mr. President, to let us try our fate in Cambodia than to cause us to come out from the prison cell and throw us into the jaws of Thanatos [the Greek abstraction of death].

"Nonetheless," the letter continued, "permit me also to congratulate you warmly, Mr. President, for the promises you have kept, for respect for the rights of man [which] caused the whole world to tremble, particularly the U.S.S.R. However, have the kindness, Mr. President, to remember rather that the absence of respect for the rights of man in the latter country is not at all a consequence of the foreign policy of the United States, but rather in Cambodia where that is the case. In effect, the end of the war in Indochina in 1975, and in particular in Cambodia, does not at all mean that you failed.

"*On the contrary, it is you* who abandoned the struggle. Everyone knows this well. And that means on the contrary, that you intentionally plunged Cambodia into dictatorship. And now you close your eyes calmly in front of this tragic problem. Consequently, you are, so to speak, nothing but a major charlatan who pretends to cure the carnage of others while his own remains incurable.

"Finally, I implore you, Mr. President, to revise your foreign policy toward Cambodia, which suffered for a long time because humbly and with devotion it served the United States, and above all to save the unfortunate Cambodian refugees on the border of death."

The fates of the letter-writers are not known. Their names have been withheld for their protection. The deportations are continuing.

Thais Would Host Conference

BANGKOK, June 15 (Reuters) — *Thailand said today that it is* prepared to host an international conference on Indochinese refugees. The proposal was in a message sent by Premier Kriangsak Chamanan to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who recently called for a conference under UN auspices.

Gen. Kriangsak said that his government was ready to be the venue and would invite all major powers, countries involved with the problem and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Officials in Washington said yesterday that the Carter administration has asked UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim how soon such a conference could be organized.

Thailand, which has about 200,000 Indochinese refugees, has the biggest burden of all Southeast Asian countries, which are facing a growing flood of people fleeing Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

Palestinians Plan Move With Libya

BEIRUT, June 15 (Reuters) — Palestinian commando chiefs and Libyan leaders have decided to send a joint mission to Arab capitals to secure greater support for the guerrilla war against Israel, the Libyan news agency Jana reported today.

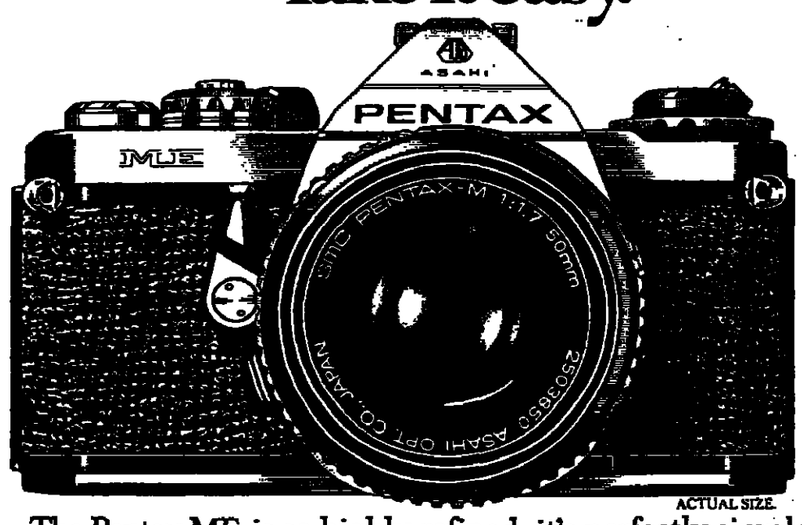
The Libyans and Palestinians are meeting in Tripoli following Israeli attacks on Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon. The agency said the meeting, opened by Libya's Col. Moamer Qadhafi yesterday, would end tomorrow.

Palestinian sources in Beirut said Iraq's attitude toward the commando movement was on the agenda. Iraq, long one of the most vocal supporters of the Palestinians, has had bitter rows with them. Last year, el-Fatah, the biggest commando group, accused the Iraqis of complicity in the assassination of Palestinian moderates.

Cosmos-1107 Launched

MOSCOW, June 15 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union today launched a new satellite, Cosmos-1107, Tass reported.

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House Testimony

arter Aide Renews Plea or Gas Rationing Plan

SHINGTON, June 15 (AP) e Carter administration today ed its appeal to Congress to up with a new standby gaso- rationing plan, claiming that itute efforts to deal with short- do not go far enough.

sistant Energy Secretary Alvin also told a House hearing that dministration is considering ing crude oil to be allocated to ries "prepared to use it."

Alm, expanding on a claim day by Energy Secretary Schlesinger that refiners are to blame for lines at the gas s, told the House Commerce committee on energy and pow- The department will be meet- with those companies who do ppear to be making maximum growing crude oil stocks.

there is no adequate explana- the department will con- allocating crude oil to refiners re prepared to use it."

Schlesinger said yesterday n unexpected increase in oil rts this week should lessen ne shortages this summer if rts continue at the higher But he said that the adminis- n was concerned that a de- in refinery operations would e the greater availability of

Oil Official Replies

arles DiBona, president of the rican Petroleum Institute, "Oil companies are distribut- according to government regu- s, all the refined product that esently available for distribu- Our supply and distribution ms are stretched to their limits in some cases, beyond those ."

Alm testified on two bills be- Congress.

e, in the case of a severe short- would require motorists to their cars home one day a through a federal sticker plan.

other, which has already d the Senate, would allow the dent to order mandatory fuel- g steps in states that did not ute their own plans to meet fied targets.

r. Alm said that while the ad- ministration supports the basic concept of both bills, the measures "can play only a relatively limited role in dealing with a short-term emergency."

For more serious interruptions, gasoline rationing must be among the tools in the president's energy arsenal, Mr. Alm said.

"I'm not sure either proposal is usable this summer," Rep. John Dingell, the subcommittee chairman, said yesterday. He said in an interview the panel would look at the "feasibility and workability" of both proposals, and hoped to get the finished product to the House floor as soon as possible.

Mr. Alm said Congress has failed to meet President Carter's challenge to come up with a rationing plan to replace his own proposal, which the House overwhelmingly rejected last month.

"The administration has asked the Congress to develop an effective standby gasoline rationing plan; the bills under consideration today, while useful, do not meet this need," he said.

However, Mr. Alm reiterated Mr. Schlesinger's contention that crude oil imports are growing and there is no reason why lines at gasoline stations should persist through the summer.

Meanwhile, an administration report claims that coal — not oil or nuclear power — is the nation's only hope for making energy ends meet this century. In the report to Mr. Carter, Mr. Schlesinger says the United States "just may not make it," without greatly expanding use of coal.

In other energy developments yesterday:

● The Senate agreed by voice vote to provide $500 million in loan guarantees to support pilot projects for the production of gasohol, a gasoline-based fuel that is 10 percent alcohol. Four such projects, with loan guarantees totaling $42.7 million, already are under way.

● The House Ways and Means Committee failed to reach a final vote on the so-called windfall profits tax on additional oil company revenues resulting from the removal of price controls on oil. The panel is to vote Tuesday.



Associated Press

Two independent truckers scuffle Thursday at a Rockport, Ind., truck stop as a third looks on. The man on the ground was accused of supporting the stoppage but of still operating trucks.

60% of Nonfleet Truckers Said Idled in Fuel Protest

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, June 15 (NYT) — The Independent Truckers Association, seeking a nationwide truck stoppage, said that as many as 75,000 trucks — 60 percent of the national total of nonfleet, long-haul interstate trucks — had stopped operating since Monday in a campaign for help on diesel fuel and other problems.

Various reports indicated that the protest activities were under way in 37 states. In Alabama, National Guardsmen carrying rifles joined the state police in escorting convoys of trucks that wanted to move. Gov. Lamar Alexander of Tennessee sought injunctions against blockades of diesel fuel and gasoline distributors.

Mac Vernon, a spokesman at the association's headquarters in Van Nuys, Calif., said that independents haul 80 percent of the nation's fresh foods.

Merchants at the Hunts Point Terminal Market in the Bronx indicated that some fruits and vegetables were coming into New York one to two days late or not at all, with delays sometimes doubling the freight charges for a refrigerated truck shipment from California to as much as $4,000.

From Lafayette, Ind., Karl Harris said by telephone that he picked up 40,000 pounds of beef valued at about $30,000 Monday in St. Paul, Minn., for delivery to Hunts Point. He said he had association emblems "all over the truck," but someone in Minnesota still fired a bullet through his window.

Partly as a result of the incident, he said, he decided to park his truck in his front yard, and intended to open its doors this morning to let the meat spoil to demonstrate support for the independent truckers.

"I'm about to lose my truck," Mr. Harris added. "I can't make the payments. The fuel cost is so high I can't make it anymore. I'm tired of stupid states like Ohio screwing us up on weight limits."

Confrontations have been on the increase because about half of the nation's 250,000 long-haul trucks are independents; the rest are unionized fleet operations.

Mr. Vernon said that the independents want President Carter to allocate diesel fuel for truckers, ordering more production even at the expense of gasoline supplies.

Further, he said, the truckers need more money to pay rising diesel costs. One demand asks that the Interstate Commerce Commission give an interim 90-day waiver, as was done in last year's snowstorms, to allow independents on return trips to carry processed foods and goods that are now restricted to fleets.

Another demand is that the truckers be allowed to drive at 65 mph on interstate highways, instead of at 55, to reduce coast-to-coast runs by 12 hours — a change requiring Congressional action. The truckers also want weight limits increased in all states to 80,000 pounds (a limit already permitted in 34 states), which would increase loads by 10 percent.

In Connecticut, where nine demonstrators have been arrested for blocking truck stops, Gov. Ella Grasso told a delegation of truckers, "You have made your case, and to continue the blocking of the pumps would serve no useful purpose."

Joel Jacobson, New Jersey's energy commissioner, conferred with truckers blockading a fuel station in Paulsboro. He agreed that diesel prices were too high, invited truckers to accompany him to urge federal reimposition of distillate price controls that were removed in 1976, and promised to seek help from the ICC on freight issues.

In New York state, a slowdown by 100 trucks that backed up traffic on the Newburgh-Beacon Bridge for four miles Wednesday night resulted in $250 fines for two out-of-state truckers who pleaded guilty of disorderly conduct and obstructing traffic.

Alabama's military escorts were ordered after a woman riding in her husband's truck was shot and critically wounded Tuesday; other trucks were fired at Wednesday. Trucks reportedly were struck by bullets yesterday in Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota, and 40 truck tires were punctured in Eagle Grove, Iowa.

Threat to More Ambitious Kennedy Proposal

Carter's Health Plan Gains Support of Key Senator

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, June 15 (WP) — President Carter and Sen. Russell Long, D-La., appear to be moving toward agreement on a national health insurance plan that would freeze out the more ambitious plan of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.

Sen. Long, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and considered the key to Senate passage of a health insurance bill, said on Wednesday that he could vote for a $20-billion package much like the one that President Carter had proposed Tuesday.

He also said, for the first time, that he would be "voting with the president" on hospital-cost containment. That bill, which has been stalled, goes beyond a weaker hospital-cost bill backed by a close friend of Sen. Long, Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga.

Sen. Long's remarks mean that there could be a good chance this year or next for a health plan that would satisfy both him and the president, but which would fail to satisfy Sen. Kennedy, organized labor and other supporters of a total national health plan.

No Helping Kennedy

Said a congressional expert on health affairs, "Long wants a health bill and the president wants a bill and Kennedy wants a bill. You don't think either Carter or Long wants to help Kennedy at this point, do you?"

A Kennedy aide warned that Sen. Long could retreat at some point to a less expensive plan than the president's, and say that he was doing it to win the Republican votes which will be needed to pass any health plan. But a high administration official said: "I think Long is serious. Sure, he may have to juggle here and there to get a bill, but I think he'll go pretty far."

Mr. Carter asked Congress on Tuesday for a $24.3 billion-a-year plan — $6.1 billion in compulsory employer payments for "catastrophic coverage," and $18.2 billion in federal outlays for the poor, aged, disabled, mothers, infants and others.

Sen. Kennedy wants to cover everyone in the country for almost every illness, by adding $28.6 billion in federal funds and $11.4 billion in private funds to the country's annual health spending. Sen. Kennedy's comment this week on the Carter health plan has been restrained, but no one expects him to stop crusading for total health insurance.

Asked to say how much health insurance he could vote for now, Sen. Long spoke of "$7 billion to $8 billion in the private area and $12 billion to $13 billion in federal outlays" for the aged, poor and others. On hospital-cost controls, he said that he would back the president's plan, although not necessarily every detail of it, in crucial votes.

Hours With Long

Until now, most political observers had believed that Sen. Long was willing to back no more than a bill creating $5 billion to $7 billion worth of insurance for the catastrophic illnesses that ordinary health insurance fails to cover.

Joseph Califano, secretary of health, education and welfare, has said that Sen. Long told Mr. Carter in a one-hour meeting on June 6 that he would back him as far as possible on health insurance and hospital-cost controls. "I have spent hours with Long" talking about health insurance, Mr. Califano said, and "the things he said on a health bill" Wednesday are "the same things he said privately."

Taken with the latest views of other senators, said Mr. Califano, Sen. Long's position indicated "that we are closer to a consensus on health insurance than at any time since we passed Medicare and Medicaid in 1965."

What Sen. Long introduced this year — in one of several plans that he has sponsored in recent years — was a bill to establish only a new catastrophic health insurance system, financed by a federal payroll tax offset by some tax credits. In the last few weeks, however, he has started talking in the Finance Committee of ordering employers and employees to pay the main costs, at a total annual cost of $5 billion in private and federal outlays. This plan, he has said, would include federal spending to help the poor and aged.

U.S. Navy Accused of Discrimination

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, June 15 (NYT) — The American Civil Liberties Union said yesterday that the Navy was engaged in widespread discrimination against blacks and other minorities seeking to join the service.

John Shattuck, the ACLU's Washington director, joined by two congressmen, said that the Navy's recruitment policies excluded qualified black youths who wanted to enlist, and resulted in the Navy giving preference to whites who are not more qualified, and in some cases are less qualified, than rejected minority applicants.

The Navy strongly denied the allegations in a statement saying that its policy was to insure that all racial groups have an equal opportunity for advancement, especially in technical areas. Since 1973, the Navy said, "the percentage and number of blacks in the Navy has increased, their representation among our various ratings has improved and the number of minority petty officers has increased."

Navy officials added that the percentage of black recruits in the Navy had increased from 8.7 percent in 1974 to an estimated 14 percent this year. Moreover, officials pointed out, while about 50 percent of all blacks in the Navy held general detail, or menial jobs in 1975, that figure dropped to 32 percent last year.

'Parity Policy'

At issue are the so-called "management initiatives" launched by the Navy in 1976. ACLU officials, as well as two Democrats from California, Reps. Ronald Dellums and Don Edwards, maintained that the Navy's "parity management policy" systematically excluded blacks and other minorities, and was "a subterfuge to keep minorities at a very low percentage in the Navy," according to Mr. Shattuck. The Navy denied it.

Mr. Shattuck said that the ACLU was considering litigation against the Navy to end its policy.

Rep. Edwards, who is chairman of the House Judiciary Committee's panel on civil and constitutional rights, said that the subcommittee would ask for an audit by the General Accounting Office of naval recruitment practices, and may follow up the audit with hearings.

As outlined by ACLU officials, the Navy's parity management policy requires that a member of the particular race who scores less than the highest, or A score, on qualification tests, cannot join the Navy unless four members of the same race obtain the equivalent of an A score within the same month and in the same recruitment zone.

The Navy says, essentially, that the policy is designed to avoid having a disproportionately large number of black youths in general detail, or menial jobs, and increase the proportion of minorities in the more favorable jobs that train aviation mechanics, enginemen and storekeepers.

3-Month Probe

But William Olds, the executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union in Connecticut, who conducted a three-month investigation of recruitment policies after a white recruiter complained to him, said:

"Even if the Navy's purpose with the 'parity policy' is to insure vertical racial and ethnic balance, its implementation is illegally discriminatory." He said that some recruiters in Connecticut had told him that perhaps 90 percent of the white youths who achieve relatively low C scores on entry tests get into the Navy, while only 10 percent of the black youths who get C scores are allowed to enter.

Traditionally, the Navy has had the lowest percentage of blacks and minorities in its enlisted and officer ranks, compared to other services. Last year the number of blacks in the Navy reached 8.6 percent, compared to 26.3 percent in the Army, 17.6 percent in the Marines and 13 percent in the Air Force.

Mr. Olds noted that Navy recruiters, who are under pressure to enlist as many persons as possible, often create "honorary Caucasians."

Blacks are "sometimes indicated on recruitment forms to be Caucasians" by recruiters having a slow month, he said. By the time the error has been detected, Mr. Olds said, the recruit is in boot camp and it is too late to send him home. He then becomes an "honorary Caucasian."

71 Called Guilty In Fraud Scandal At U.S. Agency

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP) — Government prosecutors say that 71 persons have now been convicted, pleaded guilty or agreed to plead guilty in the General Services Administration fraud scandal.

In the latest group of pleas, assistant U.S. attorney William Block said yesterday, five former GSA employees and three contractors are admitting roles in schemes involving illegal payments to the GSA workers and inflated government payments to the contractors in the Washington area.

Mr. Block said that money and other gratuities amounted to $125,000 to $175,000 in some of the cases, although no exact total was available.

The former employees worked for the Public Building Service of the agency, where they were able to operate a money-making scheme through their authority to approve maintenance and repair contracts on government buildings, Mr. Block said.

Concorde Blows 2 Tires, Lands Safely in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UPI) — In its most serious incident since it began service to the United States three years ago, an Air France supersonic Concorde with a pair of blown tires made an emergency landing yesterday at Dulles International Airport, drenching two runways with fuel.

There were no injuries reported, but the two runways were closed for cleanup. One of them remained out of operation for several hours.

Flight 54 departed Dulles for Paris at 3:23 p.m. with 81 passengers and a crew of nine and returned to land about 40 minutes later.

A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said that the jet "blew two tires and also apparently — and I underscore apparently — a piece of one tire pierced a fuel tank on takeoff."

Andreotti Visits U.K.

LONDON, June 15 (Reuters) — Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti arrived here today for talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Common Market issues, energy and world economic and political developments.

Polisario Unit Said Wiped Out

FEZ, Morocco, June 15 (Reuters) — A guerrilla unit of the Algerian-backed Polisario Front, fighting for the independence of Western Sahara, was wiped out by government forces when it attacked a southern Moroccan town Wednesday, officials here said today, adding that among the guerrillas killed was Said ben Seghir, a Polisario leader.

The attack came in undisputed territory near the Atlantic port of Tantan. Ground and air forces fought a four-hour battle to destroy the unit, the sources said. The attack followed a warning by King Hassan II that Moroccan troops would pursue invaders into neighboring countries if they entered Morocco.

Spain ceded the Western Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania in 1976. Since then, the Polisario rebels have fought to take control of the phosphate-rich territory. Last year they declared a unilateral truce with Mauritania and have concentrated their attacks on Morocco since.

exican Town Wonders if Shrimp, Oil Mix

By William K. Stevens

UDAD DEL CARMEN, Mex- NYT) — Beyond the steaming al swamps of what used to be nd of the Mayas, past the surf rquoise shallows that drop to deep-blue seas where boats this once-placid little town or shrimp, lies Ixtoc One.

oc One is a runaway oil well 50 miles offshore, one of the st and most stubborn of its It boils like a witch's caldron, ding crude oil the color of over the Gulf of Mexico. It s, too, the flames dancing over erupting oil at the wellhead, ing a 50-foot orange corona le for miles.

e sight is a flashback to the s and Oklahoma of half a cen- ago, when flaming gushers be- a part of industry legend. De- attempts to tame the well it has flowed unchecked since ew out in a spectacular gusher me 3. About 15 million barrels l, worth more than $250 mil- on the world market, has ed to the surface of Campeche d.

troleos Mexicanos, Mexico's rnment-owned oil company, have been granted some grace eography and weather. Ixtoc lies west of the main Yucatan ping grounds, which are ed by fishermen not only from ico but also from Florida and s.

80-Mile Slick

evailing currents, which run to west roughly parallel to the ican coast, are taking the oil y from the grounds. And al- gh winds of late have been ing from the north and north- the oil slick, which extends 80 s south-southeast of the well. has yet to come closer than about 20 miles from shore. Eventually, oceanographers say, the oil should be carried northward, along the eastern Mexican coast, toward Texas.

While a tropical storm could change everything, time has been granted for a cleanup operation.

Emergency crews led by Red Adair of Houston are trying to cap the well. If they can free underwater devices called blowout preventers, which jammed open during the blowout, that will do the job. Otherwise, the capping operation must rely on a relief well being drilled from a platform a thousand yards away. The new well, it is reasoned, will relieve the tremendous pressure on Ixtoc One.

Meanwhile, cleanup crews are attempting to contain most of the oil near Ixtoc One within floating barriers. Boats equipped with special "skimmers" are also attempting to recover some of the oil for transfer to tankers.

A plane is sowing chemicals on the edges of the huge slick to make the oil decompose faster. The other day, as every day, a four-engined DC-6 was making repeated passes over the waves at 50 feet, pouring out four trails of white powder.

Keeping It at Sea

But Gordon Lindblom of the Exxon Chemical Co., who is helping to supervise the sowing of the chemicals, said that about all that could be accomplished was to "blunt the edges to keep it from going ashore or threatening the shrimp breeding grounds."

"We're doing the best we can," he said, "and I think we're doing some good but it's an awfully big slick and it may beat us."

In the meantime, Ciudad del Carmen is watching and hoping.

"Like anything in nature," said Felipe Charat, a local shrimp-boat owner who is the president of Mexico's National Fishing Industry Association, "it can take a turn for the better or a turn for the worse without much warning."

There is perhaps no more fitting symbol than Ixtoc One of both the opportunities and hazards facing Mexico as it begins to exploit its potential as an important oil producer. The blowout, besides being a major accident, is a major oil discovery.

This bustling and crowded town, once just a fishing village, has become the operations center for Mexican oil and gas exploration in the gulf.

Ciudad del Carmen is intensely interested in what is happening. Its 400 shrimp boats make it one of the world's biggest shrimping centers and the fear is that the Ixtoc One gusher will pollute both fishing and breeding grounds. But Carmen and southeastern Mexico in general are also in the midst of an economic boom brought on by the offshore oil operations, and the city does not want to lose that, either.

Mexico estimates the offshore reserves to be nearly 6 billion barrels. That is enough, if developed, to make Mexico one of the world's top oil producers.

"The oil industry and the shrimp industry have done very well together in Louisiana and Texas," said Mr. Charat. "If the shrimp industry can do so well off the state of Louisiana, why can't it do the same thing off the state of Campeche?"

Nonetheless, Mr. Charat and others are keeping a close watch on the oil slick. No discernible environmental damage has taken place yet.

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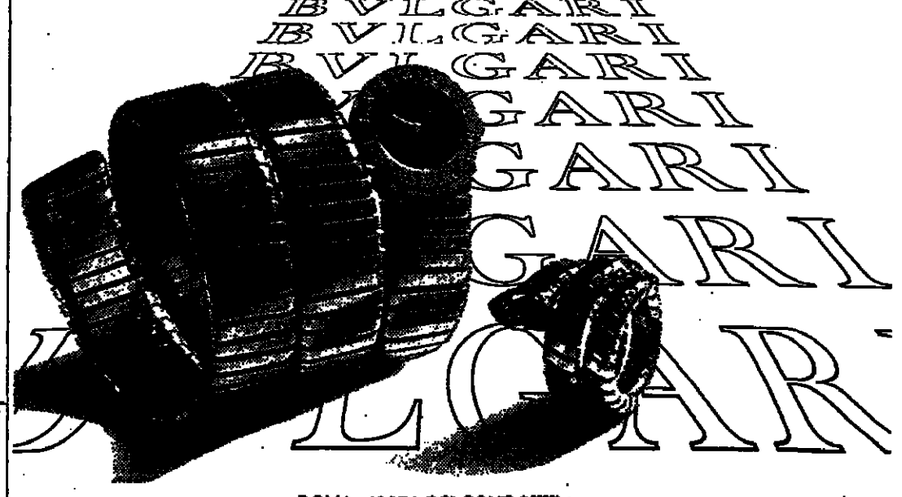
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Memo to : Aerospace Executives

From : Dick Morgan

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News Analysis

Nervous Saudis Speed Modernization of Military After Iran Revolt

By Drew Middleton

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, June 15 (NYT) — Saudi Arabia is in the predicament of an immensely wealthy man who has counted on the police station next door to guard his riches. Suddenly, the reliable policemen are gone, replaced by unpredictable neighbors. In this situation, Saudi Arabia has had no alternative but to engage in a frantic search for security in the form of modern armed forces.

The country, with the world's most extensive known oil resources, is guarded by a military force totaling about 93,500 men.

This is too small a force to take the place of the Iranian armed services that once acted as policemen for the Gulf states but are now in disarray. The Saudi force is too small, the Saudis and U.S. military advisers concede, to deter an outsider from an adventure into the wealthy, oil-producing kingdom.

Outsider Means Russia

When the Saudis talk about an outsider, they mean the Soviet Union or one of its Middle East client states, Iraq. The Saudi government, according to a highly placed informant, is "paranoiac about the Russians."

The Saudis, under this stress, require regular reassurances from the United States. They were encouraged by the visit of Secretary of Defense Harold Brown in the spring. Morale rose when a U.S. naval squadron led by the aircraft carrier Midway appeared in the Indian Ocean, and fell when the Midway and its escorts started back to Japan.

The Soviet Union has a 25-ship squadron in the Indian Ocean, headed by the aircraft carrier Kiev.

Like most of the rich nations of the Arabian Peninsula, Saudi Arabia has a potential problem of internal security in a crisis. There is a large alien population — Palestinians, Yemenis and Egyptians and also South Koreans and Filipinos.

Stable for Now

The internal situation is described as stable for the moment. Criticism of the royal family's living style is heard occasionally. But King Khaled maintains close ties with tribal sheikhs who are loyal to the monarchy. Members of what are called "the religious police" curb Western "excesses."

A Saudi youth whose hair is too long may find it clipped unceremoniously by these policemen. A young woman whose dress is too short may be rapped smartly on the legs by members of the force, which is devoted to keeping Saudi Arabia Islamic.

The National Guard, a force of about 35,000 men, is being modernized, with the help of the U.S. advisers, to cope with internal security, particularly the security of the oilfields that are the basis of Saudi Arabia's wealth and strategic importance.

Of the 16 regular battalions of the guard, 4 are being modernized in weapons and doctrine. The process is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

Illiteracy Rate

Modernization has it problems. The illiteracy rate is 50 to 60 percent and there are communications problems because Bedouin recruits speak different dialects.

What the U.S. Army calls "hands-on training" is essential when instructing the men in new weapons. The instructors, Saudis and Americans, also have to lead the Bedouins through the nuances of disciplined behavior.

Once introduced to the 20th century, the Bedouins make excellent soldiers. The government, initially pessimistic about the guard's modernization, is convinced of its usefulness.

The guard is armed with the standard infantry weapons of Atlantic alliance forces and moves in armored personnel carriers. When the training program for the four units is concluded they will be classed as "combined arms battalions," and employed in the event of invasion to locate and engage the enemy while the other battalions guard oilfields and refineries.

U.S. Doctrine

The weight of the fighting in that situation would fall on the regular forces, modernized with U.S. and French equipment and trained in U.S. tactical doctrine.

With the eclipse of Iran's Air Force, the Saudi Air Force has become increasingly important. The most important addition will be 60 U.S. F-15 fighters, 15 of them trainers, due for delivery from 1981 to 1984. It is conceded that the Saudi Air Force does not have a high combat capability. But the F-15 is superior to any fighter used by neighboring Arab countries.

At present, the Saudis rely on 60 F-5E short-range fighters, 16 British Lightnings and a reserve of 40 F-5E's and Lightnings now under conversion.

The U.S. officers instructing the army and air force are confident that the Saudis, although slow, are capable in time of mastering any weapons system.

Most of the pilot training will be done in Saudi Arabia to help build a core of air crews.

Large Weapons Stock

The army, which would be the force for a counterattack against any invasion, is receiving, or has ordered, large stocks of advanced weapons. Among these are Marder infantry combat vehicles from West Germany, 170 U.S. M-60 tanks and Dragon anti-tank missiles, Vulcan anti-aircraft guns and six batteries of Hawk surface-to-air missiles.

Tactical doctrine focuses on defense. The coastlines are too long to be effectively patrolled by a navy that now consists of 10 ships, with 14 more surface combat ships on order. The assumption is that Saudi Arabia will have a credible coastal defense navy in three or four years.

Until then, it will be up to the Army to contain any aggressor until help arrives. There are no doubts about the combat capabilities of the Saudi troops. The old antagonism between the army and the National Guard is disappearing slowly.

But there are doubts about command. Elderly generals whose idea of combat is leading a charge on a fiery Arabian steed waving a saber will have to give way to the younger officers who understand the new warfare.



Associated Press

ANCIENT INVADERS — Two modern Vikings (John Hanchett, left, and Stuart Churchman) stand outside Parliament in London Thursday before taking off to invade the Isle of Man. They are members of a group that is re-enacting a series of battles during celebrations of the 1,000th anniversary of the Tynwald, the island's Parliament.

Iran Says Iraqi Planes, Troops Hit Border

TEHRAN, June 15 (UPI) — Two Iraqi planes strafed a southwest Iranian border area last night, and Iraqi troops fired across the border at an Iranian village, Iran's state radio reported today.

It was the second report of an Iraqi air attack on the west Iranian border area. Earlier this month, Iraqi jets reportedly bombed and strafed six villages in northwest Iran's Sardasht region, killing six persons.

No casualties were mentioned by the radio as a result of yesterday's attack.

The broadcast said that revolutionary guards and national police rushed to the village of Salehabad, near Ilam, 455 miles southwest of here, when Iraqi troops started shooting across the border around 10:30 last night. But the shooting stopped, the radio said.

Three other villages near Salehabad were strafed by two Iraqi planes, the report said. Tribal residents of the villages demonstrated today, condemning the air raid as "unmanly."

South of Ilam, authorities prepared to enforce a dusk-to-dawn curfew on roads from Iraq to contain reported arms traffic.

Meanwhile, an Iranian religious leader today claimed that the Gulf state of Bahrain belongs to Iran because the Iranian parliament that relinquished Iran's claim to the tiny, oil-rich state was illegal. Ayatollah Sadeq Rouhani made the claim from his office in Qom, south of Tehran.

Ayatollah Rouhani said he felt the need to clarify the Bahraini situation because of recent Arab demands that Iran return to Arab sovereignty three Gulf islands — Abu Musa and the greater and lesser Tumb islands — seized by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in November, 1971.

The ayatollah said that the three islands were historically part of the old Persian Empire and paid taxes to the Persian government, although government troops did not take control of them until 1971.

He maintained that the Iranian parliament that relinquished Iran's claims on Bahrain following a United Nations probe in May, 1970, was, like other shah parliaments, not a legitimiate body and therefore not empowered to withdraw the claim.

Consitution Preview

In another development, a published preview of the proposed constitution for Iran gives the clergy vast powers over future parliaments. The newspaper Kayhan yesterday published what it said was the text of the new Islamic constitution, replacing the 1906 document and abolishing the monarchy in Iran.

The draft said that future legislative business would be overseen by a supervisory council consisting of five senior clergymen and six legal experts chosen by parliament from a list handed down by reputable religious leaders.

The council, chosen for 10 years, will be empowered to return to parliament for revision any laws found to contravene the constitution or Islam. Legal experts said that the supervisory council would give Iran's Moslem clergy vast powers over the legislators.

It would not exactly mean the clergy's continued intervention in executive functions, said one analyst, but he added, "Time may tell how much political power the clergy is going to keep."

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini currently is the most powerful source of authority in Iran. His supporters have urged him to become president, but he has not responded to the call.

On the other hand, powerful religious moderates like Ayatollah Syed Kazem Shariatmadari and Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani have opposed the clergy's continued role in state affairs.

State radio said that there would be a period of public review and debate following the release of the draft constitution.

It is still not clear whether the debate would be followed by elections to a constituent assembly, as demanded by the democrats and intellectuals led by Ayatollah Shariatmadari, or would lead to a simple referendum.

Official explanations have been vague, particularly because Ayatollah Khomeini has not reacted to the protests against his announced plan to carry the constitution quickly through a "Yes" or "No" vote.

EEC Aide to Visit Oslo

BRUSSELS, June 15 (Reuters) — Wilhelm Haferkamp, European Economic Community commissioner for external affairs, will begin a six-day visit to Norway and Sweden on Sunday, it was announced today.

Moderate Shadow Cabinet Named By Callaghan; Healey Leads Poll

LONDON, June 15 (Reuters) — British opposition leader James Callaghan has announced a largely moderate shadow Cabinet after a poll among Labor Party members in Parliament to pick their front-bench team.

Former Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey emerged at the top of the poll, as expected, to confirm his standing as most likely successor to Mr. Callaghan, who is 67.

Mr. Healey received 153 votes. Close behind were two leftist opponents of the European Economic Community, John Silkin, with 148 votes, and Peter Shore with 136. Mr. Callaghan named Mr. Healey as his shadow chancellor and made Mr. Silkin the spokesman on industry and Mr. Shore the foreign affairs specialist.

Most of the 12 shadow ministers come from the party's moderate wing. Two prominent left-wingers did not take part — Michael Foot because he is deputy Labor leader and Tony Benn because he did not stand.

Former Foreign Secretary David Owen came 10th in the poll and received the shadow post for energy.

The results of the poll: Mr. Healey, 153 votes, economic affairs; Mr. Silkin, 148, industry; Peter Shore, 136, foreign affairs; Roy Hattersly, 133, environment; Shirley Williams, Varley, 129, employment; Edward Short, Orme, 128, health; Albert Booth, 122, transport; William Rodgers, 112, defense; Merlyn Rees, 107, home affairs; Mr. Owen, 101, energy; Roy Mason, 96, agriculture; John Smith, 88, trade.

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Bahrain (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00	Italy Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00	South America (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
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Finland (air) F.M.	600.00	300.00	165.00	Mexico (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00	Vietnam (air) $	273.00	136.50	75.00
France F.F.	520.00	260.00	145.00	Morocco (air) $	145.00	72.50	40.50	Yugoslavia (air) $	145.00	72.50	40.50
Germany D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00	Nepal (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00	Zaire (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
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Attempt to Control Re-Entry

). to Try to Shift Skylab Orbit Position

John Noble Wilford

YORK, June 15 (NYT) — ational Aeronautics and dministration is planning a r next week to change orientation in orbit in an maintain some control doomed space station in ays and thus perhaps keep g debris away from the pulous areas of the world. ommand for the maneuver ed to be radioed to Skylab from the Johnson Space at Houston. It may take days of tracking to deter- the maneuver has succeed-

succeeds, NASA officials maneuver should increase ospheric drag Skylab en- and speed its fall by a few ore important, however, the new stability would give ntrollers the option on the of changing Skylab from a g to a low-drag attitude. ld delay re-entry by about rs, or more than two revo- f the Earth.

obert Frosch, the NASA rator, said in testimony to s last week that the flight rs might use this option if data indicated that there gh risk of Skylab's falling rbit that passed over the population centers of Eu- Asia.

t event, NASA would be in nviable position of having de in which orbit Skylab ost likely disintegrate, and ich continents or nations would be more vulnerable to falling debris. Skylab's orbits pass over the Earth between the latitudes of 50 degrees north and 50 degrees south. The orbits of least population density usually pass over North America.

Under congressional questioning, Dr. Frosch conceded that NASA might decide on a maneuver in Skylab's last hours that could raise the risks for the United States to spare more crowded places like China, India and Western Europe.

Under current conditions, according to the latest prediction by the North American Air Defense Command, Skylab will re-enter the atmosphere sometime from July 7 to July 25, with July 16 the most likely date.

But by firing Skylab's small maneuvering rockets and manipulating its gyroscopes, flight controllers hope to shift the 118-foot-long, 78.5-ton space station so that it will be flying almost broadside in relation to its orbital path, its forward end pointing toward the Earth.

This is what NASA calls a torque equilibrium attitude; that is, the increasing forces of atmospheric resistance and gravity, acting on Skylab as it drops closer and closer to the Earth, should be balanced, and thus the on-board guidance systems should be able to keep the craft stable for possible last-minute maneuvers.

Last-Minute Maneuvers

Dr. Frosch said that such drag modulation maneuvers on the last day would not be attempted unless "the potential improvement would bring the hazard below the worldwide average," or if a failure might cause a greater hazard.

"We estimate that, with these mission rules, the chances are roughly four out of five that natural decay will take place and no maneuver will be attempted," Dr. Frosch said.

According to NASA estimates, as many as 500 pieces of Skylab may survive the fiery re-entry and reach the surface. They could rain down over an area 100 miles wide and 4,000 miles long. There is a 75 percent chance, NASA estimates, that the debris will fall over the ocean and thus presumably cause no injury or damage. NASA estimates the chance of injury to someone somewhere at about 1 in 152.

Skylab was launched in 1973 and was the home and workshop for three successive crews of astronauts that year and in 1974. When the last crew left, Skylab's large maneuvering rockets were fired to raise its orbital altitude to 275 miles, which at the time was considered high enough so that the craft would not be in danger of crashing back to Earth until at least 1983. By that time, according to NASA plans, the space shuttle would have been available to manuever Skylab into a higher, safer orbit or into a controlled re-entry into the ocean.

But NASA miscalculated sunspot activity — the sun has been more turbulent in recent years — *and its influence in expanding the* Earth's atmosphere high enough to increase the friction Skylab encountered as its orbit slowly declined. In addition, development problems have delayed the deployment of the shuttle, now scheduled to be tested in orbit early next year.

ypriot Sides ume Talks

SIA, June 15 (AP) — nd Turkish Cypriots, end- wo-year stalemate, resumed lks today aimed at settling ces that have split this ranean island. Both sides, ply divided on basic issues, d against undue optimism mism.

UN-sponsored talks are ld in the Ledra Palace Ho- h straddles the so-called e separating the Greek and -Cypriot communities in

Suleyman Onan, the Turk- riot representative, said be optimistic is the wrong h, but to be pessimistic is rong." This echoed a state- y Cyprus President Spyros ou, the Greek-Cypriot that "neither euphoria nor timism is justified." Mr. ou and Turkish Cypriot Rauf Denktash were not for the opening round.

Liberals Back Trudeau Despite Election Result

OTTAWA, June 15 (AP) — Liberal members of Parliament gave former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau a unanimous vote of confidence as party leader yesterday, but said that his leadership cost them popularity with voters in last months's general election.

"Quite clearly there was a feeling against the leader of the party," said Allan MacEachen after a meeting of the 114-member Liberal caucus. "That is natural, [but] I think it has to be put in a political context rather than a personal one." He added that voters had focused on Mr. Trudeau's leadership, even if they reservations about the man himself.

Mr. Trudeau's party, in power 11 years, lost the to the Progressive Conservatives, who formed a new government under Prime Minister Joe Clark.

Mr. MacEachen, deputy prime minister in the previous Parliament, has been appointed deputy opposition leader. Asked why Mr. Trudeau was not recapping what had happened in the caucus, Mr. MacEachen said: "You don't want that one-man show you always complained about, do you?"

Blumenthal, Barre Hold Talks in Paris

PARIS, June 15 (AP) — Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and White House economist Henry Owen met today with French Prime Minister Raymond Barre to discuss global energy and inflation problems.

They also discussed the forthcoming summit meeting of industrialized nations in Tokyo, Mr. Blumenthal said. Mr. Owen is charged with coordinating the groundwork for the Tokyo conference for the United States.



Associated Press

Smoke billows from Macy's during the fire Thursday.

N.Y. Fireman Dies, 11 Persons Hurt As Fire Guts Two Floors at Macy's

NEW YORK, June 15 (NYT) — A fireman was killed and at least 11 firemen and shoppers were injured, while thousands of shoppers and employees fled a four-alarm fire at Macy's department store on Herald Square yesterday.

Parts of the fifth and sixth floors were gutted and clouds of heavy smoke billowed through the store.

The cause of the fire was not immediately determined. It burned out of control for 2½ hours as the smoke poured from the store's windows and crowds of shoppers and passersby watched from surrounding streets.

More than 120 firemen and 35 pieces of firefighting and emergency equipment, including a rescue helicopter, were brought to the area around the store at 34th Street and Seventh Avenue.

A huge traffic jam developed in midtown Manhattan in the afternoon rush period as a result of the fire.

Despite heavy damage in the store area burned by the flames and additional smoke and water damage over wider parts of the store, officials of R.H. Macy & Co. said that they planned to open for business today.

Officials said a ceiling collapse may have caused the death of the fireman. At least two persons, a fireman and a woman shopper, apparently suffered heart attacks during the fire. Six firemen suffered second-degree burns and three shoppers were felled by smoke.

Cuba, Morocco Set Ties

MIAMI, June 15 (AP) — The governments of Cuba and Morocco have established diplomatic relations, Havana radio announced last night.

Obituaries

Darla Hood, Sweetheart in 'Our Gang'

HOLLYWOOD, June 15 (AP) — Darla Hood, 48, the dark-eyed, curly-haired female member of the "Our Gang" movie troupe of children of the 1930s, died Wednesday.

The cause of Miss Hood's death was unknown and an autopsy was scheduled.

Miss Hood appeared in 132 "Our Gang" comedy films from 1935 until 1942. Known as the sweetheart of the series, Miss Hood remained active in show business throughout her life.

For many years, she was a featured part of Jimmy McHugh's night club act, appeared on numerous radio and television shows and was seen in two motion pictures, "The Calypso Heat Wave" and "The Helen Morgan Story." In her later years she appeared in television commercials.

Billy Thomas, who played the part of Buckwheat in the "Our Gang" series, said on hearing of Miss Hood's death:

"*I hate to hear it. It's a shock.* She was an awful nice person, a fine woman. We got along real good as kids."

Mr. Thomas said that he had talked with Miss Hood occasionally by phone and she had appeared with him and other original members of the "Our Gang" cast on a television talk show about four years ago.

Henry Shumlin

NEW YORK, June 15 (UPI) — Henry Shumlin, 80, the producer-director who helped start the careers of Lillian Hellman, Spencer Tracy and others, died yesterday of heart failure in Manhattan's Lenox Hill hospital.

Mr. Shumlin was best known for *dramas such as "The Children's* Hour," Miss Hellman's hit. The playwright was working as a reader in Shumlin's office when she wrote it and offered it to her boss to read.

"I'll produce it," he told her abruptly when he had finished glancing over the script. He went on to produce and direct four other Hellman dramas, including "The Little Foxes."

Mr. Shumlin's first great success after he became a producer was "Grand Hotel," in 1930.

Alexander Morozov

MOSCOW, June 15 (UPI) — Soviet tank designer Alexander Morozov, 74, has died, Tass reported yesterday.

Mr. Morozov was the chief designer of the Soviet T-34 tank used extensively in World War II.

"In the postwar period he displayed a creative initiative in the solution of complex engineering problems in the creation of new specimens of equipment that became a further contribution to raising the country's defense potential," Tass said.

Joaquin Cabot

BARCELONA, June 15 (Reuters) — Joaquin Cabot, 63, the soccer surgeon, died here today.

The son of a former secretary-general of the Spanish Soccer Federation, he acquired European fame for his cartilage operations on star players. He had been the official doctor of the Spanish national team.

John D. Murchison

DALLAS, June 15 (AP) — John D. Murchison, 57, the newly named head of the Boy Scouts of America, died yesterday at a local hospital after complaining of breathing difficulties while at the home of Texas Gov. Bill Clements.

Mr. Murchison, 57, was en route to the hospital when the state police car he was riding in was struck by another vehicle. However, authorities said that they did not believe the accident caused the Dallas financier's death.

Bob Shelton, chairman of the Texas Safety Commission, said that Mr. Murchison had risen to talk to a group of Boy Scout volunteers at Gov. Clements' home when he complained of shortness of breath and sat down. Mr. Murchison was named to the Boy Scout post last week.

He was the brother of Clint Murchison, owner of the Dallas Cowboys football team.

He was president of Investment Management Corp., a partner in Murchison Brothers, a private investment firm, and was on the board of the Chicago Milwaukee Corp. He also was a director of First International Bancshares and has served as a director of Delhi International Oil Co., Kirby Industries, First National Bank of Dallas and Silco, Inc.

Marcos Halts Construction Of First Atom Power Plant

MANILA, June 15 (UPI) — President Ferdinand Marcos suspended contruction of the first nuclear power plant in the Philippines today and threatened to cancel its contract with Westinghouse unless its safety is assured.

"I have just ordered the suspension of the construction of the nuclear power plant," Mr. Marcos said in a nationally televised speech after meeting with Westhinghouse officials and government agencies involved in the project.

Mr. Marcos said that he had called in all agencies involved in the construction of the $1.1-billion plant and ordered that "unless they removed my doubts about the safety of the operations of the nuclear plant, I am going to seek the cancellation of the contract of Westinghouse on the ground that there is a violation of an implied warranty of the safety of our people."

India Sends Troops To Quell Guerrillas

NEW DELHI, June 15 (AP) — Troops were called out in Mizoram Territory, eastern India, after tribal guerrillas killed a government official, according to reports reaching here today.

The reports said that the army would assist the civil administration in meeting a renewed surge of terrorism by the rebels, who are fighting for independence from India.

The plant, under construction on the Bataan Peninsula across Manila Bay, is a 620-megawatt unit that will use a pressurized-water reactor system.

It is being built by Westinghouse International Projects Co. It is scheduled to be operational in July, 1983.

Residents of Bagac Town, where the plant is to be located, 40 miles northwest of Manila, have petitioned against the construction of the reactor, which would stand 12 miles from an earthquake fault.

The work has been running several months ahead of its schedule.

Referring to Three Mile Island accident in Pennsylvania, Mr. Marcos said that he would order public and "confidential" hearings later on the safety of the Bataan project.

A year ago, local environmentalists claimed they had collected 25,000 signatures petitioning Mr. Marcos to cancel the project but no public opposition has surfaced since the Harrisburg incident.

Mr. Marcos said that he personally attended the meeting on the nuclear plant "because it is so important a matter, so crucial that I could not leave it to anybody."

The president's announcement of a suspension caught Westinghouse officials by surprise.

A spokesman in Manila said that they have not received any orders to suspend the plant's construction and said that the meeting was "just a reassessment of the safety of the plant."

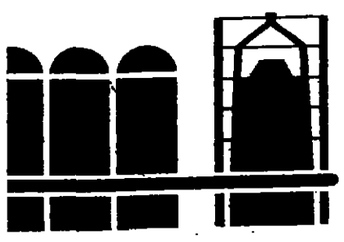
MANNESMANN DEMAG

Machinery, Plants and Systems

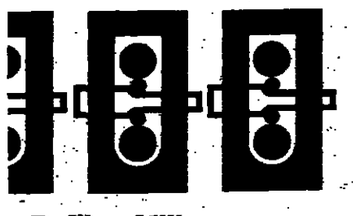
Mannesmann Demag, with its wealth of experience, its world-wide sales network, its solid financial base, and its future-oriented research and development programme for new products, is one of the world's leading mechanical engineering and plant construction companies.
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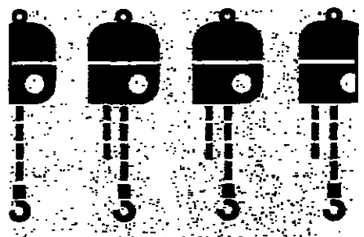
Metallurgical Plant
Integrated plant, blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electrometallurgical plant.



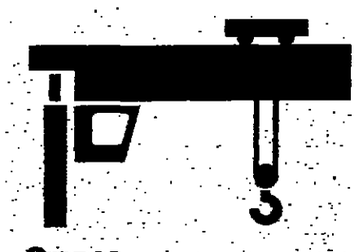
Rolling Mills
Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire-rod; strip and sheet mills, strip processing lines.



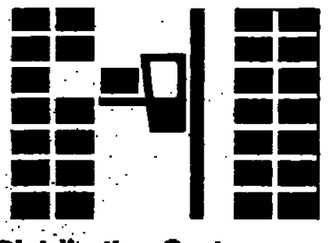
Pipe Making
Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes and pipes. Hydraulic presses.



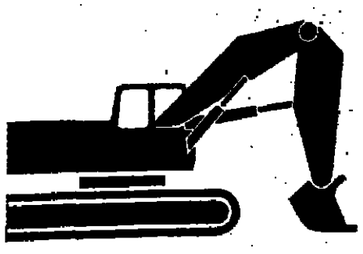
Components
Electric lifting tackle, standard crane components, load attachments, drive and control components.



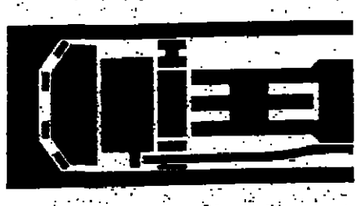
Cranes
Overhead cranes, slewing cranes and jibs, suspension cranes and track systems, and steel mill cranes.



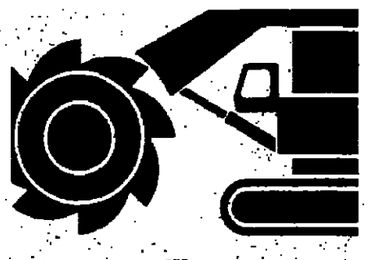
Distribution Systems
Materials handling and warehousing systems, continuous handling equipment, order pickers.



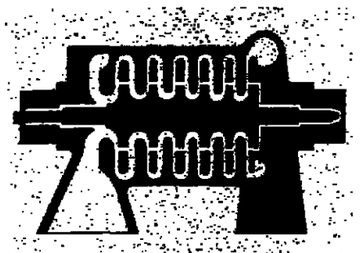
Construction Equipment
Hydraulic excavators up to 250 t, mobile cranes up to 800 t, road finishers and rollers.



Mining Equipment
Mining and tunneling machines for hard and soft rock. Air motors.



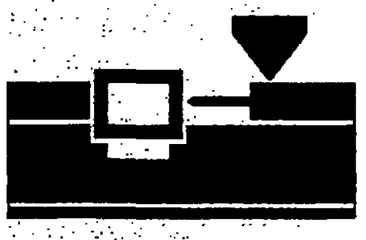
Bulk Handling
Bucket wheel excavators, reclaimers and belt conveyor systems, container handling systems.



Compressors
Centrifugal compressors and positive displacement machines for air and technical gases.



Pneumatic Systems
Compressors, pneumatic tools, equipment and components for the building trade and industry in general.



Plastics Machinery
Machinery and complete systems for injection moulding and extrusion.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Saturday-Sunday, June 16-17, 1979

Mrs. Thatcher's Experiment

Britain's sharp swing in tax strategy deserves attention in Washington, since there is a good deal of support for trying the same thing in the United States. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's new Conservative government is cutting the progressive income tax, particularly in the top brackets. To make up most of the loss in revenue, it is raising the value added tax — in effect a sales tax, collected on the value added at each stage of manufacturing a product.

* * *

The idea is to shift the nation's tax burden off earnings and onto consumption. Here in the United States, the same principle is advocated by the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Russell B. Long, D-La., and many of the people who speak for business.

In both countries, this strategy springs from a sense of anxiety and exasperation over poor economic performance. Labor productivity is one of the fundamental determinants of a country's standard of living, and Britain and the United States in recent years have shared the poorest productivity record in the industrial world. In the decade 1967 to 1977, productivity in Japan and the Netherlands doubled — and average manufacturing wages in the Netherlands, incidentally, are now higher than in the United States. In France and West Germany, productivity rose 70 percent. In Britain and the United States, it rose 26 percent.

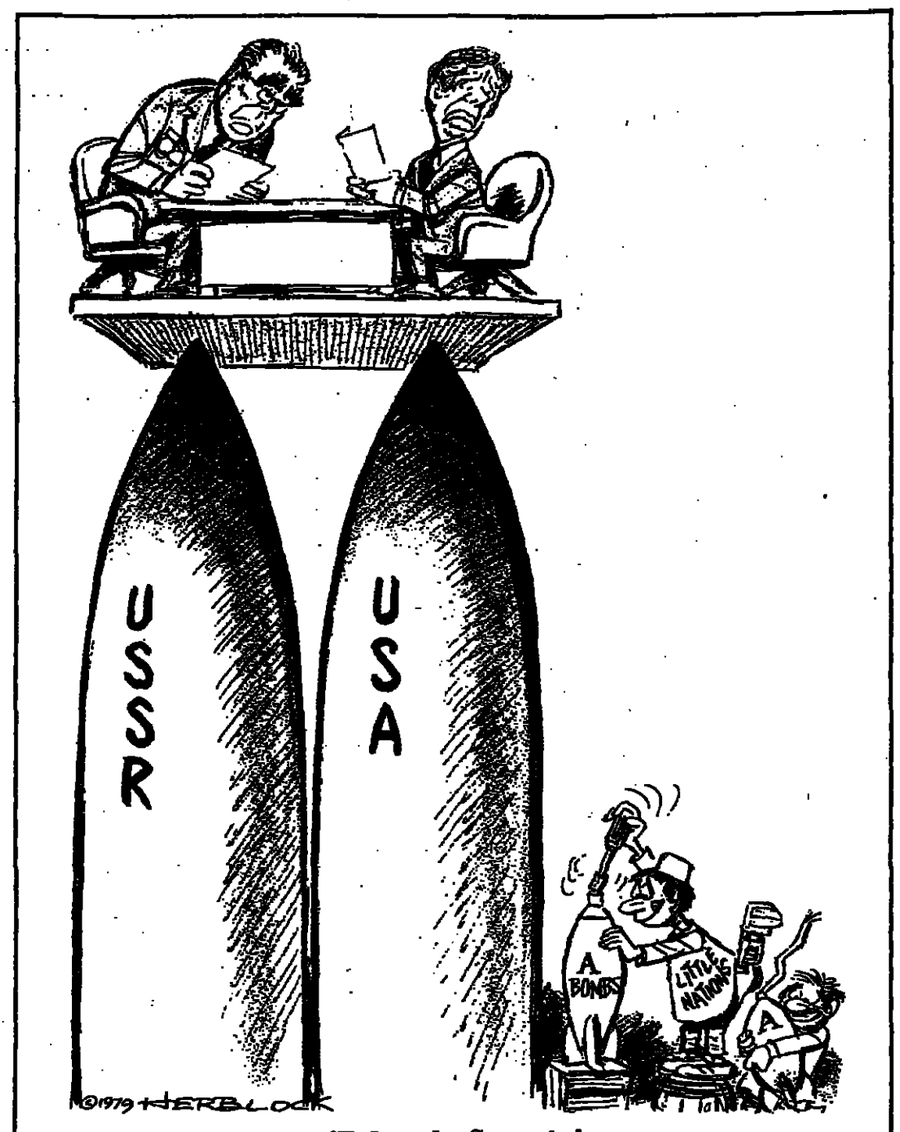
A powerful reason for low productivity, the argument goes, is low investment in the modern tools and equipment that enable people to produce more. Following this logic, a government ought to tax spending, rather than income from savings and investments. That is the experiment on which Britain is embarking with the value added tax. Whether it will work according to theory remains very much to be seen. But if the British investment and productivity figures begin to respond, there will be rising pressure for the value added tax here.

The case of this kind of taxation is weaker in this country than in Britain. Taxes on investment income are far more oppressive in Britain. There is also the matter of British membership in the European Common Market, which requires it to keep in step with continental fiscal systems that traditionally have relied heavily on the value added tax.

* * *

Mrs. Thatcher's increased reliance on it will, of course, shift the tax burden downward on Britain's income scale. She argues that it's necessary to revive the British economy, but prolonged social strife over income shares is not likely to help productivity. Mrs. Thatcher will also have to concede that the value added tax will increase inflation at a time when the British inflation rate is already rising again. As an economic experiment, the Thatcher tax policy is extremely daring, but also extremely risky.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



'Below the Summit.'

Oil From Coal — in a Hurry

With the latest surge in oil prices, the case for a large-scale effort to make oil and gas out of coal has become overwhelming. Nobody knows exactly what it would cost to make gasoline from coal. But the country needs to find out — and quickly. It's obvious that the only real limit on the price of oil is the cost of substitute fuels. The only plausible substitute is synthetic oil manufactured from coal.

* * *

The country's most readily available defenses against steadily rising oil prices are conservation, of course, and solar energy. But it is evident that they cannot reduce the need for oil fast enough to avoid the need for synthetics. That will be true even if all of the oil-exporting nations continue their present production. But the Iranian revolution is warning not to count on stability, peace and harmony in the Gulf.

The technology is already available. The plants would be extremely expensive. The Carter administration is reluctant to speed up federal spending at a time when it's trying to balance the budget. Private industry thinks that the risks are too great. But past experience with joint public-private enterprises suggests many possible solutions. The most promising would require private investment, with federal price guarantees.

As for the environmental dangers, they are real but no greater than those incurred by any large mining or industrial operation. These plants would contribute to public health protection by removing from coal the pollutants that make its smoke toxic.

The Carter administration has several coal-oil and coal-gas projects in one stage or another of development. It is now imperative to force the pace, make decisions and greatly expand the plans for construction. Even with the greatest pressure for speed, it takes four or five years to move a plant from blueprint into operation.

The risks in the present slow progress are not entirely economic. The indecision at the White House on energy policy, and the incessant wrangling with Congress, are fueling the presidential campaigns of candidates who promise the opposite extreme — the most dramatic of whom is John B. Connally. It is easy to image the possibility next winter of a severe recession caused by high oil prices, plus continuing lines at the filling stations, plus more quarreling and uncertainty over energy policy, all adding up to victories for Mr. Connally in one party's primaries and defeats for Mr. Carter in the other's.

* * *

What are Mr. Carter and his administration to do? They are going to have to respond, and show that they are responding, to a deepening oil shortage. One endeavor on which they can embark immediately, visibly and most usefully, is to demonstrate the promise of coal technology.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Welcome Sign to Hijackers

Two East Germans hijacked a Polish airliner to West Berlin last August. West Germany, otherwise a tiger on hijacking, should have thrown the book at them. But it is politically unpopular in West Germany to crack down on people fleeing the Communist regime in East Germany and so the West Germans passed the buck to Washington. This was done by appealing to the U.S. interest in maintaining its postwar rights, still legally intact despite the end of the Western occupation in the 1950s, to supervise the air corridors to West Berlin.

* * *

The United States, also otherwise a tiger on hijacking, could see the West Germans trying to squirm off the political hook but, ever the good ally, it accepted the challenge of taking a firm stand against hijacking and of demonstrating U.S. standards of justice at one and the same time. It agreed to run the trial, its first in Berlin in nearly 25 years.

The trial is now over and, by almost all accounts, it was a disaster. The attempt to graft U.S. judicial procedures on German law produced a hybrid result that left the U.S. judge and the U.S. prosecutor snarling at each other and the State Department entering their dispute publicly on the prosecutor's side. The German jury dismissed the charges brought against one defendant. It acquitted the other of hijacking and endangering life, and convicted him of taking a flight attendant hostage. The judge, Herbert J. Stern of the U.S. District Court in Newark, N.J., then sentenced the hijacker to a term equaling the time he had already spent in custody. In brief, the hijacker went free.

* * *

The State Department was quick to announce that the U.S. firm and principled opposition to air piracy had not been altered by one jot. But this is absurd. Allied partnership has seldom had an unhappier outcome. As a result of the West German and U.S. political decisions that put the case in Judge Stern's courtroom, something suspiciously like an "East European Hijackers Welcome" sign has been hung out in West Berlin and the anti-hijacking efforts these countries make elsewhere have been undercut. What do Bonn and Washington plan to do to take that sign down?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 16, 1904

NEW YORK — The New York Evening News commented, in an editorial on the failure of the government-backed World's Fair at St. Louis: "Uncle Sam is the easiest angel that ever was wheedled into backing a show. People have the right to demand that the money they pay in taxes be used only to defray the expenses of government, economically administered, and when they resume control of their affairs, through democracy, they will enforce that demand. So long as Uncle Sam places the public treasury at the disposal of exposition promotors, there will be ever more such affairs."

Fifty Years Ago

June 16, 1929

BERLIN — "Who is in need of security?" asked Gen. Groener, Reichswehr minister, in the course of his speech in the Reichstag yesterday. Germany's neighbors, he said, were always asserting that they must be secure from attack by Germany before they could permit any effective reduction of military power in other realms. Gen. Groener said that the real question was whether Germany's diminutive armed forces were of any use, and answered that they were in fact necessary, to protect German frontiers from falling too easy a prey to warlike neighbors.

After the Henderson Critique

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Britain's new ambassador to the United States, Sir Nicholas Henderson, does not really say much that is new in the now-famous memorandum with which he thought to end his diplomatic career.

In that long and frank dispatch to the Foreign Office (IHT, June 9-10), which seems to have inspired his recall from retirement to take the Washington job, he makes a succinct restatement of arguments others have been making for several years now. One thinks particularly of Corelli Barnett and Louis Heren among the British political commentators, and of course there was the much-publicized, and at the time, roundly-denounced, Hudson Report on Britain of 1974 (in which I was involved, to declare an interest). But as Henderson understands, the arguments are worth making again today, especially at a time when a new government comes to power.

Most U.S. or West European observers of the British scene would undoubtedly support the Henderson critique, but the hot reaction in Britain, notably from Anthony Wedgwood Benn and the left wing of the Labor Party, proves that the British themselves are far from agreed on these issues. Margaret Thatcher's new government, however, obviously agrees with Henderson; the text of his memorandum would not otherwise so easily have leaked to the international press.

And the main themes of the critique might fairly be described as conservative, with a small "c". Henderson says that poor economic performance (relative to its European neighbors) has caused Britain since the war to fall from being one of the "Big Four" of the great powers to a secondary rank even among the West European states. A persisting overestimation of Britain's strength at the same time produced a diplomacy that defaulted on Britain's interests in Europe while indulging inflated notions of the country's interests elsewhere.

Crucial in this was the belief that a "special relationship" existed with the United States, making Britain the privileged ally and counselor to the United States in world affairs, playing "Greece" to America's "Rome." There was some substance to this idea during World War II and until the mid 1950s.

Sheer Illusion

But that U.S. policy-makers in the later 1950s (after Suez), or in the 1960s and 1970s, regarded Britain as more important to U.S. concerns than West Germany or France is, as Henderson notes, sheer illusion. So far as European integration is concerned, the United States actually was sponsoring West European unity at a time when London still hesitated to join Europe for fear this "would lead to a loosening of London's special relationship with Washington."

And the illusion persists. When Jimmy Carter took office as president in 1977, Prime Minister James Callaghan told the Washington press, in tones of satisfaction, that he expected to "be an interpreter" [for Carter], "and give a second view. That's the role I undertook." This very spring the head of the important Royal Institute of International Affairs, David Watt — who, unlike a prime minister, has no excuse for sycophantic nonsense — told a U.S. audience (in Foreign Affairs) that the United States should find reassurance, in a period of West German and French assertiveness, that Britain remains cool to Europe and "thinks instinctively in terms of the American connection."

But it seems clear that Mrs. Thatcher and her government do not share this instinct to please. The very fact that Henderson is being sent to Washington is a sign of that. The main argument in the Henderson analysis is that, distracted by the Anglo-American link, Britain repeatedly turned down the chance to lead Europe without really noticing that the opportunity was there. As he says, at the time Jean Monnet was first putting about the idea of the European Coal and Steel Community — from which the EEC was eventually to come — Britain did not even consider the issue at full cabinet level. "Neither the prime minister, nor the foreign secretary . . . , nor the chancellor of the exchequer, nor the lord chancellor, were present at the ministerial meeting which took the decision against British participation . . ." Later decisions against joining a European Defense Community and, initially, against the Common Market, were nearly as haphazard — "a series of questionable judgments."

Cure

But Henderson's cure to Britain's plight is wholé-hearted commitment to Europe and to its economic and political competition and stimulus. By telling the truth about the country's condition to the British people, and appealing to their patriotism, he argues, a national revival can be brought about. This is not the first time the country has been in trouble, he says; and Britain can come back. "The fact that France and the Federal Republic of Germany have managed to achieve such progress in so relatively short a time shows what can be done if there is the necessary will and leadership . . . Nothing in a country's future is inevitable and . . . everything depends upon the national purpose."

But is this realistic? France and Germany in 1945 had struck bottom. The one had humiliatingly collapsed in 1940, and then gone through four years of Petainist collaboration and occupation, spared total shame only by the Gaullist adventure. The other had brought upon itself not only military devastation but a moral catastrophe without parallel in modern history. Britain's modern experience was exactly the opposite: of bravery, persistence, endurance, victory.

Britain's economic failures today are not deeply felt within the country. Life in Britain is good; the nation's institutions are sound. Invidious comparisons with the countries of continental Europe may actually strengthen isolationist and xenophobic sentiments. The week Sir Nicholas Henderson's report was published, some 70 percent of the British electorate chose not to vote for representatives to the European Parliament — the worst voting record among the nine EEC countries.

The idea that words, exhortation, even government policy decisions, can end Britain's illness is persistent, inevitable, necessary — but probably wrong.

The history of Britain is one of independence, self-sufficiency, and of danger and rivalry from the continent. Great changes in a nation's course do not usually come as a result of argument, but from feeling and experience. This is a pessimistic conclusion, I know, but it is difficult to believe that Britain is going to change except under the impulse of a national crisis, whose shape cannot yet be forseen.

©1979, International Herald Tribune.

Mood in Vienna Is Not Hopeful

By James Reston

VIENNA — This city has suffered so many disappointments in the 20th century that it is taking the Carter-Brezhnev summit meeting with polite but cautious skepticism.

Nothing more than that. It has made the necessary arrangements, putting its imperial palaces at the disposal of its prominent visitors in a spirit of courteous neutrality. Everything is in good order here as usual, with blood-red roses and pink geraniums at the airport. But no banners and no great expectations.

One question dominates this meeting of the two nuclear superpowers: Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev will sign a strategic arms limitation treaty here, but will they be around to enforce it in the 1980s?

Invaded

Vienna is now invaded, even infested by "experts" from other nations and by the international press, some of whom, in addition to White House characters, have lost their luggage between London and Vienna. The mood here is not excessively hopeful.

For while President Carter can sign the SALT-2 treaty, the main question is whether the Senate of the United States will ratify it. And on this point, the recent speech of Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., has raised serious doubts about the authority of Carter to conduct a coherent U.S. foreign policy.

Jackson is recognized here as an influential U.S. senator, who has strong views on the menace of Soviet arms. His anxiety about this is shared here, but his fierce attack on Carter on the eve of the Vienna meeting with Brezhnev has made people at this conference wonder about the influence of the Senate and the arguments of Jackson.

He compared Carter to Neville Chamberlain, suggested that the president of his own party was coming here to Vienna with a policy of "appeasement," as Chamberlain went to Munich.

The officials and observers coming here to Vienna for the Carter-Brezhnev meeting — even though they have doubts about it — ask why anybody in the United States pays attention to Jackson's attack on Carter.

In this part of the world, to compare Carter's nuclear policy in Vienna with Chamberlain's policy at Munich is a wild and politically dangerous analogy, which tends to divert everybody from the basic question of the Vienna conference.

This question — and it is a hard one — is whether it is pos make limited agreements w Soviet Union for the control clear weapons, or whether t er leaders are determined to the free civilization of the W

Carter has had to face th tion coming to meet Brezhn it is not only a military q about missiles, MXs, bombers, neutron bombs, the rest, but a human an sophic question.

George F.Kennan, ma most experienced, though most controversial obse U.S.-Soviet relations, defi question Carter faces here na several years ago:

"There are basically two this Soviet leadership." "Two ways in which it is se United States. In one views, the Soviet leaders as a terrible and forbiddi of men — monsters of so because lacking in all ele common humanity — me dedicated either to the de or to the political undoing slavement of this country ed States] and its allies. . .

"That is one view. In t view, these leaders are s group of quite ordinary some extent the victims, if of the ideology on which been reared, but shaped importantly by the discipli responsibilities they an predecessors have borne of a great country in the technological age. They ar this view, as highly com men, perhaps the most com ruling group to be found in the world, markedly ad age, approaching the end tenure and given to every but rash adventure. . ."

Taking the Ri

Carter obviously believ ing the risk of compro these men and Jackson g risk of challenging them challenging his own pre the eve of the Vienna mee

But here in Vienna pe to take a different vie plays host to the struggle, the rooms and the sce hopes for the best.

Vienna is clearly "ne the side of the West, as observers at this summit keep asking who is in U.S. foreign policy and tors like Jackson of W representing the presid party, want to oppose hi fore they have read the SALT-2 treaty.

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Carter and Kennedy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — For weeks Secretary of State Cyrus Vance prodded the White House to invite Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., to the state dinner for the Chinese leader, Deng Xiao-ping, last January. But President Carter hung back.

Three days before the event, word of the noninvitation was broadcast by Leslie Stahl of CBS. Within an hour an invitation was delivered to the senator by hand. Though he effaced himself at the dinner, Kennedy was a center of attention.

That episode expresses the essence of the Carter-Kennedy relationship. The president has tried to do without the senator wherever possible.

As a result, Kennedy, without doing hardly anything himself, has become the arbiter of U.S. politics. Moreover, those the president has leaned upon, most notably Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., have turned on him in a way that now jeopardizes his most important enterprise — the arms control treaty with the Soviet Union.

Right Way

The right way for Carter to have handled Kennedy would have been to embrace him, and make him the point-man for the administration in foreign and domestic affairs. Kennedy would surely have gone along. Apart from being as subject to flattery as a senator, he is a loyal Democrat with a family sense of reverence for the presidency.

To be sure, Carter would have had to pay a price for an alliance with the senator. Kennedy would have insisted long ago on a more outspoken administration position on such matters as health insurance and arms control. As it happens, Carter has had to come forward on those issues anyhow.

On the other hand, Kennedy would also have had to pay a price. His freedom of political movement would have been significantly constrained. He would have been obliged to deliver his own constituency — Catholics, Jews, blacks, labor and liberals — to the administration. He would have built for Carter a solid base in the country and the Democratic party.

Gets the Credit

But Carter has a thing about Kennedy. He stoops to petty tactics to embarrass the senator. Though normally a gracious man, when the senator's name comes up, he turns rivalrous and vulgar.

As a result, Kennedy has been free to be his own man, picking and choosing issues as he pleases. The senator never gets the blame for what goes wrong. If anything he advocates goes right, he gets the credit. For example, Kennedy — not Carter — is the chief beneficiary of the administration's recent move toward a comprehensive health insurance program.

Precisely because he is free to be his own man, Kennedy is the natural pole of attraction for all discontented Democrats. The polls — and the private opinions of many political leaders — suggest could have the Democ dential nomination in 1 asking.

My own belief is that ask. But his standing Democrats is now so hig of the president so low, t nedy doesn't watch his s end up with the nomina of himself.

In the absence of su Kennedy, the president obliged to rely on Dem do not share his views. mestic policy matters, systematically courted Russell Long of the Sen Committee. But Sen. Lo his own views, took a st ergy that cut the heart administration's progra gets his way on health the Carter approach is d

In foreign affairs, th has turned to Sen. Jack virtually let Jackson wri posal the administratio made to the Soviet Uni control back in March, then the White House h senator informed at eve the negotiations for a s Strategic Arms Limitatio

Blast at Tre

Jackson's blast at the act of "appeasement" thus represents a tremer to the president. It mak ble that the Senate will the treaty amendments then have to be renego the Russians. It guarant treaty will be the subjec my debate that will bloc ther cooperation with Union and postpone pas tually all other legis months to come.

In these conditions, it to see how the Carter tion can ever regain mo is certain that by pettin ing with Kennedy, Cart himself, and the country.

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Letters

Trivia in Times

One of the most puzzling features of the whole Times of London saga, to a former member of its staff, is how dozens of reputedly distinguished and intelligent journalists have been able to tolerate for so long the description of their work as a contribution to an Establishment "notice-board" (Anthony Sampson, IHT, June 5).

This sort of phrase has been used repeatedly, and only the other day a Press Commission chairman described The Times as "the parish magazine of the Establishment" and went on in terms similar to those of Mr. Sampson to lament its demise — not because of the clarity and authority of its reporting or the intellectual and persuasive power of some of its leading articles, but because he, a university man (ye gods!) did not know when he descended to breakfast, who had died, married, etc.

The endless trivializing of The Times' actual significance by the Establishment contrasts strongly with the repeated assertions of much the same people that The Times is — or was — a great newspaper. The Times' significance as a great newspaper can only consist in the work of those journalists who have been curiously lacking in real initiative throughout this affair.

PETER WOOD.
Cirencester, England.

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U.S. Abundance — Not Freedom — Fascinates Russians

writer of the following dispatch recently com- a four-year assignment in the Soviet .)

By David K. Shipler

OSCOW (NYT) — Soviet society has been exposed to more American influence dur- his decade of detente than at any period the Bolshevik Revolution, heightening the valence that Russians have historically felt d the West and creating strong conflicting des about life in the United States.

ny Russians have become well-read in ican literature, and millions get their news Voice of America broadcasts. Painters, rs and writers sometimes look to the West spiration. And a great infatuation has de- ed for the material goods and popular of the United States, a craving for jeans, chewing gum and the like.

all this contact has not generated much ire for change inside the Soviet Union. For is of Soviet culture that date back to be- he Revolution, Western ideas of democra- nain alien, incomprehensible and unattrac- o broad masses of Russians, much as the l ethic of collectivism is hard for an Ameri- o understand and admire.

eply rooted values that have prevailed Czarist times foster a mystical respect for al authority, a yearning for order and una- y, a distaste for disagreement and diversity, ad of any turmoil of ideas. From this per- ve, American society looks chaotic and ening.

Propaganda Blanket

mocratic ideas are also repelled by a ering blanket of propaganda authorities o denigrate the American system and by ans' cynicism about all high-sounding plat- s, including their own. But the deeper val- e the most decisive, and they are not mere- posed from above; they grow from within ciety and help produce the kind of politi- ructure that exists.

e result is a society highly resistant to infec- by the principles of individualism and per- freedom. This is no longer a place of per- e terror, as under Stalin, yet in the 21 years cultural and scientific exchanges with the d States began, the thousands of Russians mericans who have worked in each other's ries have had only superficial impact. The lream that contact with open societies l open the Soviet Union has faded.

e Moscow teen-agers who sport dungaree ts with American flags sewn on the sleeves rely enchanted with American-style free ons. The millions who listen to the Voice of ica seldom see virtue in a free press. Many risk imprisonment for illegal dealing in ican goods than are willing to face jail for ating free speech. Few believe that free ons, a free press and free speech exist any-

e need to fight for freedom," a young Rus- remarked, "but basically we fight for ort."

Culture Gap

en many people in a position to be drawn d democratic principles are governed by mpulses of unanimity and order. Dissidents take heavy risks in struggling for human , and who count on publicity and support West, rarely turn out to be civil libertari- Many are as likely as Communist Party bers to resent differences of opinion within own ranks, and some who have emigrated ly bothered by the babble of voices in the seeing public argument as a sign of weak-

viet experts on American affairs also find it to grasp American values despite their fre- visits to the United States and their privi- lege of reading American publications banned to ordinary Russians. Partly because they must be ideologically reliable to hold such posts, they often fail to appreciate certain features of American life important to their analyses, such as the role of individualism or pluralism in politics.

In odd ways, however, the West in general and the United States in particular are factors in the Soviet Union's intellectual environment. Because the Voice of America is no longer jammed, the censored Soviet press must report and comment on events it used to ignore. Because Soviet writers can find publishers in the West for works rejected here, the censor has assumed some flexibility.

The West is still a safe haven for Russians who think differently, a place from which they can expound views that filter back into the rarefied atmosphere of the Soviet intelligentsia. Although there is no emigre or exile today who can be compared to Alexander Herzen, the 19th-century liberal who lived in London, or to Lenin, who spent years in Western Europe writing and organizing before the revolution, the works of those now residing abroad are smuggled in and read avidly.

Coveted Rewards

Furthermore, many Soviet scholars and journalists enter the field of American affairs precisely because they are freer to use their critical faculties to probe and analyze and question than if they were examining their own society.

Many also privately admit their fondness for the United States, though it is usually an admiration for the abundance and ambiance, rarely the ideals. Those who find the West too attractive are isolated and rejected by the Soviet system as reflexively as a living organism combats a piece of foreign matter.

In fact, officialdom has deftly twisted contacts with the West into a new form of social control, more humane than labor camps but equally effective. The coveted trip to Western Europe or to the United States, and the access to American records and films, are now rewards for good behavior at home, and the denial of the privileges can be a devastating punishment that keeps people in line.

The results are sometimes bizarre. A student at Moscow University began to avoid American exchange students after she learned that she had a chance to study in the United States the following year; she did not want to risk losing her trip by seeming pro-American. A surgeon was denied trips abroad for years after having once complained mildly to a reporter in New York about shortages of Soviet medicines and equipment.

A young Estonian was told that he could not travel to Britain unless he joined the party, so he did. A young Muscovite was refused entrance into the party because years before he had befriended an American boy studying at his high school.

Calendar Mania

But knowing an American also has advantages, for the most ordinary props of American life have become valuable currency in the Soviet Union. A pack of Winstons or Marlboros moves the most officious bureaucrat. Packages of chewing gum are often used by relatives of imprisoned dissidents to bribe labor-camp officials into extending visiting times.

An American diplomat once offered a copy of Playboy magazine, outlawed in the Soviet Union as pornography, to a policeman guarding the American's apartment house. The officer accepted it with delight. Later, the American was spotted by another officer who had just come on duty and was asked whether he had another copy. The diplomat said no.

"Well," said the policeman, "do you have a gin and tonic?" The American got him one.

Detente has even introduced a new ritual into some Russians' preparations for New Year's Day, their most festive holiday. Those with access to Westerners begin maneuvering weeks in advance to get their hands on wall calendars emblazoned with the names of American or European companies.

Swissair calendars are routinely stolen from the airline's office at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport. Pan American calendars are used in complex schemes of favoritism and bribery that only a bazaar merchant could unravel. One linguist gave a Pan Am calendar this year as a "thank you" to his wife's boss, who had used his influence to get the linguist's daughter transferred to a better kindergarten by promising the factory that ran the kindergarten some unspecified favor.

Shortly before last New Year's Day, David Buckman, the former Moscow representative of Chase Manhattan Bank, was talking on his office intercom with his secretary about a shipment of bank calendars. Moments later, the secretary asked him to step into the corridor, where she explained that the man who monitors conversations had asked whether he might have a few of the precious calendars.

"I figured I'd smoke him out," Buckman said. So he agreed, provided the man came to get the calendars in person. He did, and then showed Buckman his room down the hall, equipped with a reel-to-reel tape recorder and telephone paraphernalia. Thereafter, they waved friendly greetings to each other every morning.

Travel is the great prize, however. Only 8,750 Russians visited the United States last year, according to the State Department, and only 3,500 of them were tourists. By contrast, 100,000 Americans came to the Soviet Union, all tourists except 5,000 to 6,000 on exchanges or on government or private business.

Many dancers, musicians, actors and writers feel trips to the West are vital to their art, keeping them in touch with creative developments in the outside world. But those selected to make tours are chosen as much on the basis of political reliability and personal favoritism as for their talents.

Dramatic Affluence

The affluence in American life undoubtedly makes the most dramatic impression on Russians who see the United States first-hand and who come from a society of long lines, scarce meat, shoddy goods — a life of constant struggle to live well, and one of little luxury.

A Soviet woman visiting the New York area several years ago maintained a stoic "ours is better" attitude through a tour of Lincoln Center, the Empire State Building and a cruise around Manhattan. Then her hostess took her into a big supermarket. There, the veneer cracked as the Russian woman stood amid seemingly endless aisles of fresh vegetables, red meat and frozen foods — and wept.

Those who find American freedom attractive are mostly intellectuals and artistic performers, a tiny elite whose political impact at home is minimal, especially because the party assiduously weights its upper ranks with unintellectual, industry-oriented technicians.

For many in the cultural world, the exposure to creativity unfettered by governmental edict is a heady and painfully exhilarating experience that feeds frustration.

In his book "To Dance," the ballet star Valery Panov writes that what drove him to fight for emigration, a battle he finally won, was the bureaucrats' unexplained decision to deprive him of foreign travel and curb his attempts to push beyond the accepted norms of dance on stage. Mikhail Baryshnikov, who defected, once said:

Cultural Influences

"If I had had the opportunity to leave Russia for one month, two months at a time, to work with different choreographers and return home to the Kirov, I would never have left. My homeland, my theater, my friends mean more to me than anything. But the time came for a choice: my art or my peaceful contentment."

It is in culture that probably the strongest Western influence has been felt, and even that has been slow and muffled, a reluctant penetration by abstract painting, theatrical symbolism, rock and jazz, modern dance, truthful literature — a gradual erosion of the heroically optimistic socialist realism of Stalin's time, which nonetheless remains the most acceptable form, and the safest.

Overall, American life looks chaotic, insecure, crime-ridden and frighteningly disorderly to ordinary Russians whose perceptions are dimmed by a veil of Marxist upbringing and official propaganda. The multiplicity of American voices is confusing and disturbing to a society hungry for strong leadership and eager for a single comprehensive political truth.

A Soviet historian recently made a telling remark after having heard a West Coast professor describe American politics. "That's very undisciplined," the historian said. Then, asked to describe his own image of America, he declared: "You don't have an idea. Russians have an idea. Russians need an idea to believe in." This highly educated man did not understand that the essence of the American idea is in the din of ideas.

Many Russians tend to project their own political experience onto American society. Their Constitution's provisions on freedom of speech mean nothing, so they assume that the U.S. Constitution's guarantees mean nothing. Their elections are charades, so they assume that American elections are charades. Sharp criticism here is considered disloyal, so they assume the same is true in the United States.

The real injustices that exist in the United States also inspire Soviet distaste for American society, and translate easily into a lack of regard for the American political system. Problems of poverty, unemployment, crime, racial discrimination and violations of human rights by the police and the CIA are reported and often magnified by Soviet television and newspapers.

Total Espionage

"The United States is rapidly turning into a society of total espionage where the state would permanently spy on all citizens," a Tass report from New York recently.

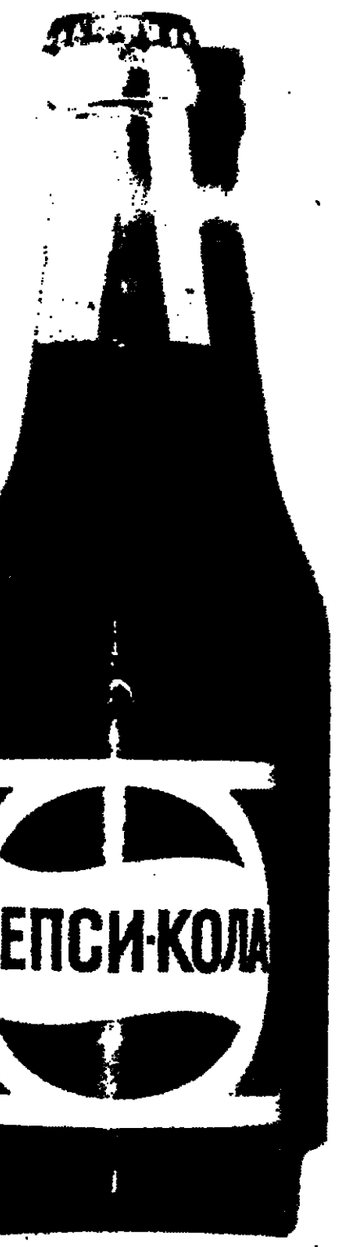
Americans who said in a Harris Poll that they were concerned about government invasion of privacy were justified, Tass said. "For decades, Washington has been collecting information about the private lives of Americans by means of a ramified network of informers, a bugging system, shadowing and reading mail."

Many Russians have learned to disbelieve such propaganda, or at least to question it before arriving at what they think is an accurate view. They seem to do the same with the Voice of America, whose broadcasts are so widely heard now that hardly anyone tries to hide the fact that he listens. Even party members routinely cite the transmissions in conversation.

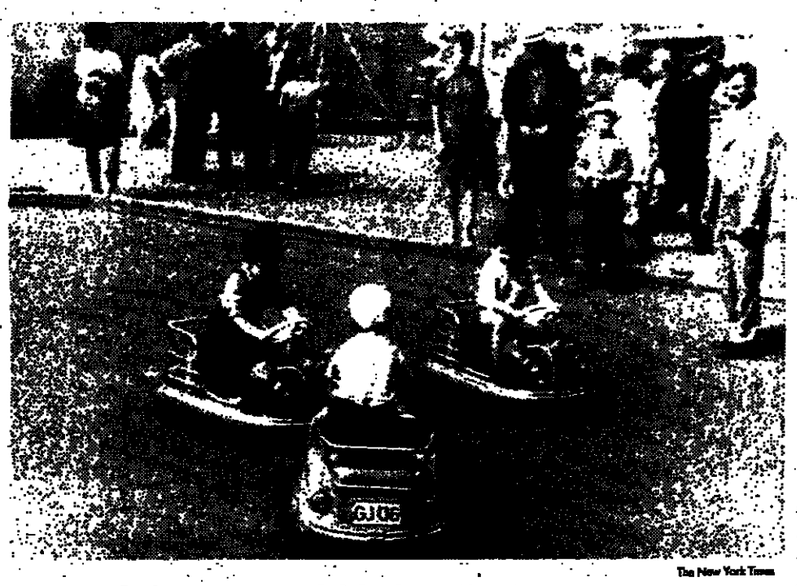
But the United States still bears negative images, and some of them derive from Soviet racism. The number of black Americans makes the United States unattractive in the Soviet mind, which tends to link blacks with crime. And emigres heading for New York sometimes worry what the city is like with so many blacks.

So the stereotypes are confirmed: material excellence, dangerous streets, hostile blacks, terrifying disorder — a profound ambivalence about America.

"You cannot understand us," a staff member of the party's Central Committee declared not long ago, "because you have not suffered and survived what we have. You have not been under the Tatar yoke, you have not lived under a Stalin — and God keep you from ever having to. You are from a different world. You are like Martians to us. And I suppose we are like Martians to you."



Russians have joined Pepsi generation.



The New York Times

Soviet youngsters try their hands at U.S.-style amusement ride.

Former Dubcek Aide to Spearhead Rights Push in European Parliament

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS (IHT) — A voice of the Prague Spring will rise again from parliament after 11 years of silence.

One of the legion of voices that had tried to create socialism with a human face — voices silenced by Soviet tanks on Aug. 21, 1968 — will be heard at the new European Parliament in Strasbourg. The voice will be that of Jiri Pelikan, 56, who was the head of Czechoslovakia's radio and television in the days of Alexander Dubcek.

Exiled in Italy after the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion, a naturalized Italian after having been deprived of his Czechoslovak citizenship, a former member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and once a deputy in the Czechoslovak Parliament, Pelikan was elected this week to the European Parliament on the Italian Socialist Party list and given a clear mandate: Stand up for a strong Europe, one that is independent and democratic.

"It's very simple," Pelikan explained. "I will continue to struggle until human rights for the whole of Europe become the main concern for the Parliament in Strasbourg. . .in the policy of the Prague Spring. . ."

A Different Socialism

The Socialist Party newspaper, Avanti, added: "Brezhnev will have to get used to it. All of Europe will talk about a different type of socialism, unlike the totalitarian Soviet model."

Bettino Craxi, president of the Italian Socialist Party, said that Italian voters have sent to Strasbourg "a courageous European who will defend ideas and values that know no frontiers. . ."

Moscow appeared to be unaffected by the results of the European balloting.

Naturally, Pravda noted that almost 40 percent of European voters chose to abstain and commented about the "apathy, indifference, distrust of the European idea and of the economic community that was set up in the interest of big capitalism. . ."

Yet the official comments from the Kremlin remained in the traditional pragmatic vein that it has maintained toward the European community: It has shown no love for the EEC, but has managed to accept it and to adapt to the various stages of European unification. Thus, according to Pravda, "The Soviet Union considers Western European integration as an objective reality."

Further, an article signed by I. Alexandrov — a name used by one of the top leaders of the Soviet Communist Party — emphasized that Soviet opinion is primarily interested in "the attitude of the European Parliament toward broader detente. . ."

The daily Socialist Industry said the same thing, but a little more bluntly, by assailing "the reactionary forces which are getting ready to use the European Parliament to tighten the links between the EEC and NATO. . ."

Deeper Concern

All this comes as expected and serves to indicate some deeper concern. Paradoxically, the European Parliament is taken more seriously in the Kremlin than in Western capitals. The center-right majority that will dominate the new chamber is certain to create new problems for Moscow. And Moscow feels that a more suspicous, a more hostile Europe may perturb the bipolar system that is prepared for a blessing at the Vienna summit.

The Kremlin fears — and well it may — that this Europe is more likely to reject any unilateral decision or be more likely to resist arm-twisting over any drastic limitation of its nuclear credibility.

And this is precisely what the Soviet Union will be trying to get from a SALT-3 agreement — the creation of a "gray area" in Western Europe with a limited nuclear capability.

Moscow also believes that this type of Europe would find it natural to improve its relations with China. The recent announcement that Communist Party leader Hua Guofeng would be visiting Western Europe (and perhaps Strasbourg) in October brought no smiles in the Kremlin.

In addition, Moscow does not like community institutions and particularly the European Commission in Brussels. Only recently the Russians tried to get the commission excluded from environmental talks in Geneva. The European elections have strengthened the community institutions and also have improved the image of a democratic integration of Western Europe.

At a time when Romania is negotiating a delicate agreement with the EEC — reputedly the most daring between an Eastern European country and the Common Market — any strengthening of the community is of concern to the Kremlin.

All the more because Western European Communist parties lost some support in the elections. Thus, the relatively small number of Western European Communists in the Strasbourg Parliament probably will be insufficient to defend the strategic interests of the Communist world, something that the individual parties do well in their own national parliaments.

Finally, in the Kremlin analysis, the real effect of the European elections must be linked to the impact in the East of John Paul II's triumphant march through Poland.

"In the West," a Pole said recently, "you consider the area between the Elbe and the Urals to be Eastern Europe, while a number of Russians call it Western Asia.

"By welcoming the pope the way they did, the Poles also voted in the European elections. On election day, June 10, the center of Europe was neither Brussels nor Paris; it was in Cracow with John Paul II.

"Prague is as European as Rome, and Warsaw as much as London. Dostoyevsky and Tolstoy, Kafka and Kundera, Gombrowics and Wajda are as European as Mann, Moravia, Durrenmatt, Malraux, Boell and the others.

"We hope that Jiri Pelikan will be there in Strasbourg to remind you of that every time it becomes necessary."



United Press International

Jiri Pelikan, the voice of the Prague Spring to be heard in the European Parliament.

Ex-Leader of Biafra Says Nigeria locks Political Comeback Attempt

By Harold King

RUS (IHT) — Odumegwu Ojukwu, the xford-educated general who led Biafra gh 30 months of secession until January, says that he wants to return to Nigeria to r parliament — but the government is pre- g his comeback.

kwu was interviewed twice this week by one from Abidjan, in the Ivory Coast, he has lived since advancing federal s forced him to abandon his shrinking ionist stronghold.

said the Greater Nigeria People's Party l him to run in his hometown of Nnewi in ns designed to return Nigeria to civilian y Oct. 1. The transition will follow state national elections that are scheduled for A presidential election is to be held in Aug-

cording to sources sympathetic to Ojukwu, ers of his Ibo tribe streamed into Nnewi e tens of thousands May 20 for a rally in rt of the former leader. The town's chiefs lders advised party leaders to tap Ojukwu ndidate.

Political Arrests

ter the announcement of my adoption as a ment candidate," Ojukwu said, "the Na- Security Organization got to my consti- y and arrested the local chairman of the together with the 10 persons who had l the nomination papers.

ree days later everybody was released ex- he chairman, Chief Ben Nwosu, who as far now is still in detention."

e 45-year-old general has remained almost y silent since his dramatic departure from a. He flew out unannounced, leaving be- a tape recording saying, "I am going in n of peace." His lieutenants promptly flew federal capital of Lagos and surrendered.

kwu established a trucking fleet, with in-

ng Kong Sets China Flights

KING, June 15 (Reuters) — China will be- narter flights from Hong Kong to the resort of Hangzhou June 30, the Chinese news y said today. It that said the flights, oper- with 100-passenger British Trident jets, l be part of package tours that will include ghai, Suzhou, Wuxi, Nanjing and Chang-

Tom Hedy

interests in the United States, and he has visited Washington occasionally. Until now, he has not mentioned returning to Nigerian politics.

In the interviews, he accused military authorities of twisting rules to block his return. He said:

Fear Alleged

"They are preventing me from carrying out a normal election campaign by detaining or harassing my party leaders and workers. Men who would normally militate for me are keeping under cover for fear of sharing the fate of those already arrested. For a long time Lagos has been saying that the elections are going to be fair elections. However, the situation would seem to be anything but that, since after 10 years they still find it necessary to punish and persecute people of my constituency and to deprive them of their chosen candidate."

Although Ojukwu was denounced as a traitor and a war criminal by federal authorities at the time of the secession, he maintains that his record is clean.

"The Lagos government have nothing against me," he said. "I have never been tried for any offense because there is no legal offense for which to try me. I resigned from the Federal Nigerian Army in due form before becoming commander-in-chief of the Biafran army. What is taking place is a case of unconstitutional intimidation.

"As far as I am concerned, I am the duly nominated candidate of my hometown in Nigeria and as such am entitled to a fair hearing during the election campaign."

Military authorities are clearly concerned that Ojukwu's return could exacerbate feelings among the Ibos, who make up roughly one-third of Nigeria's 55 million inhabitants.

Bias Felt

Many Ibos have reintegrated into Nigerian society, taking government posts and re-establishing former businesses, but some say they continue to feel discrimination.

Just before the secession, the bitterness was extreme. The industrious Ibos, with a strong tribal sense, had prospered in Nigeria, producing hatred among some Nigerians who felt disadvantaged.

Thousands of Ibos living in the predominantly Moslem north were massacred in pogroms and, in turn, northerners were massacred in Iboland — Eastern Nigeria.

After unsuccessful negotiations for autonomy, Ojukwu declared a secession, beginning a 30-month civil war in hundreds of thousands of Nigerians died, many of them children.

When the war ended, the Ivory Coast granted asylum to Ojukwu and refused to consider extradition.

Asked why he wanted to return now, Ojukwu said:

"I am just accepting to serve my people as I have always done."

Veteran journalist Harold King, a former bureau chief for Reuters in Paris, has known Ojukwu for many years.



Keystone

Odumegwu Ojukwu

Society

June Is All-Out Party Time in Paris

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 15 (IHT) — The Saison de Paris, which falls in June, is that traditional time of year when Parisians catch up with all the invitations they did not return during the year. Parties tend to be the large-scale, let's-have-everybody-and-get-it-over-with kind, rather than small, charming and intimate dinners for six. So it's little wonder that after a while, everybody looks alike and one-dimensional.

Anyway, the social calendar is a full-time job, with premieres, dinners, cocktails and professional affairs such as the big do given by Saudi millionaire Akram Ojjeh at his L'Isle Adam chateau for a group of American businessmen in town for the Paris Air Show.

Ojjeh has had quite a few people guessing lately. Having hit the headlines when he bought the France, he did a multimillion-dollar encore when, a few months later, he bought the Wildenstein collection, reportedly to furnish it. The collection (of objects, paintings and furniture) was going to be put on the block at Monte Carlo, when Ojjeh snapped it up, sight unseen.

Now, still sight unseen, Ojjeh, who reportedly discovered that sea breezes are deadly for objets d'art, is putting that same collection back on the block, again in Monte Carlo, where it will be auctioned by Sotheby's on the evenings of June 25 and 26.

Greeks in Paris

One way or another, the Greeks have dominated the Paris social scene this week.

Maria Niarchos, who is marrying Alix Chevassus (they had a civil ceremony Thursday), a close friend of Philippe Junot, is causing the same kind of commotion (almost) that Princess Caroline caused with her wedding last year. Father Stavros Niarchos has taken over Deauville's three best hotels to accommodate 600 guests who are coming over for the wedding.

On Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Politis (he is a Greek minister plenipotentiary in France) took over Maxim's and had 240 guests — which is big-hearted but at least 100 too many for comfort. But the party kept growing and growing and the latest addition was Gen. Dimitri Papageorgiou, chief of the Greek Air Force, and 20 high-ranking Greek officers in Paris this week for the air show.

Niarchos was not there (he was in St. Moritz) but the photographers were kept busy with Christina Onassis — who was making her Parisian debut with husband Sergei Kauzov. Mrs. Kauzov has been tracked day and night by photographers, so much so that the other day her husband got out of the car to let her escape, nobly barring the road to photographers — which left him carless and stranded and taking a ride from the same photographers he was trying to defeat. People are beginning to say that Christina does not dislike publicity after all.

Last Fling

On Wednesday Miss Niarchos, who had just got out of bed (she has had hepatitis) took over the restaurant Le Boeuf sur le Toit and rounded up 15 of her girl friends to help her bury her bachelor's life. In a frantic leg display, all of them were wearing wild dresses, split to the crotch and above (except for Princess Caroline, in pink satin pants and leather blouson) and all of them were decorated with flowers — which was just the thing for going on to Regine's, where the party had a floral theme. Among the leggier displays were Mirja Sachs and Lou Lou de la Falaise.

In a schoolgirl mood, Miss Niarchos, who surely is not short of limousines, had hired a big bus to move about Paris with her friends, ending up at 5 a.m. at Castel's, where the girls were picked up by their respective spouses.

The most interesting Greek girl this week, however, turned out to be Sophia Vari (Bouboulis), who has not let her looks, fortune or social position interfere with her professional painting life. She lives in Paris, but she has just had her first exhibition in Athens at Iolas' Desmons Gallery, which was inaugurated by Premier Constantin Caramanlis.



SIPA

Mirja and Gunther Sachs.



SIPA

Lou Lou de la Falaise.

Smoking

U.K. Herbal Cigarette Invades U.S. Capital

WASHINGTON — (WP) The search for a marketable, nontobacco cigarette has produced some strange results. Among better-known substitutes are lettuce, cellulose and, most recently, cocoa beans.

Most of these experiments have met with limited and generally unenthusiastic acceptance even from smokers who want to be free of Demon Nicotine.

Now a British company, Honeyrose Products Ltd., has entered the U.S. smoking market with a concept that is actually centuries old — an herbal smoking mixture.

Honeyrose De Luxe cigarettes, which are billed as "alternative" cigarettes, use a blend of nine traditional smoking herbs that are specially treated with honey and fruit juice, then baked.

Originally invented in 1947 by a British alchemist for his wife, who had bronchitis, Honeyrose is now sold in 17 countries. It made its American debut in December and is available in 30 states.

Carl Wolf, the U.S. distributor for the herbal cigarettes, was in town to kick off the product's entry into the Washington mass market.

"We think the American public is looking for an alternative cigarette — a nontobacco, nonnicotine, low-tar and noncarcinogenic cigarette," Wolf told reporters at the British embassy.

Apparently some Americans are ready to change their smoking habits. Honeyrose Products had $4 million in sales in the U.S. last year, a figure Wolf said may reach $10 million by next year. A pack of 20 sells for $1.25 (both regular and menthol) and a ginseng variety sells for $1.75.

Although the company cannot make any medicinal claims, it emphasizes that coltsfoot, the main herb in the mixture, has proven relaxing properties, especially for bronchial problems.

Asked about the pungent aroma of a burning herbal cigarette, Wolf said, "Some people will confuse the smell of burning herbs with marijuana, and some people might get excited over it."

Around the Galleries

Luboski Puts His Furry, Playful Floats on Wheels

Paris

Richard Luboski, Galerie Fabien Boulakia, 20 Rue Bonaparte, Paris 6, to July 31.

Luboski's work is very funky indeed — relief paintings and little carnival-float-type sculptures made of fur and dolls and tinsel and cloth dipped in colored goo. A text by French author Jean-Francis Held in the catalog describes the latter as "Fellinian miracles of decadent luxury." The floats are mostly mounted on wheels and sometimes horse-drawn and the carnival implications are accentuated by miniature priapic details and other erotic signals (including the use of fur) that are consonant with the orgiastic mood that all carnivals imply and hark back to. The relief paintings start back in 1957, when Luboski first arrived in Paris from his native Missouri, via the University of Kansas and New York. The earlier pieces reflect the preoccupation with material density that was central to much art at the time. The more recent ones get closer in mood, and in their kitschy carnival colors, to the sculptures.

* * *

Anthony Palliser, Galerie Brigitte Schehade, 44 Rue des Tournelles, Paris 4, to July 7.

The gallery is small and Palliser, who is very careful to pare down everything within his paintings, has not restrained himself when confronted with the very natural temptation of showing as much of his work as he can. This means there is more than the space can hold and an effort is required on the part of the viewer to see the paintings individually. Palliser is a painter primarily interested in painting itself and not, for instance, in the chair or the sheet he has, for motives that are not always obvious, chosen as his subject. This accounts for the unexpected stylistic facets that present us, among other things, with what might conveniently be described as post-Pop paintings next to others in a quite implausibly understated expressionist vein that only an Englishman could achieve, or others that are quasi-academic still lifes. Being obsessed with paint and possessing a good craft, Palliser is clearly *a painter*. That he resists any lucrative and fashionable specialization of style is a rather attractive trait. When one comes to his choice of subject matter and his presentation of it in a highly selective form of composition (except in some classically centered nudes, etc.), one is led to suppose that an intellectual or emotional motivation exists, beyond the purely painterly pleasure or texture, color or light. Yet what this motivation may be remains elusive, not in this or that painting, drawing or watercolor taken individually, but in what is globally set before one. And that is precisely what one would like to see emerge.

* * *

Tapies, Reutersward, Galerie Maeght, 13-14 Rue de Teheran, Paris 8, to July 14.

Antoni Tapies' paintings and assemblages are now well enough known, and the present exhibition does not yield any big surprises. We have the big (and smaller) works covered with a thick, sandy impasto, imprinted with an enigmatic geometric pattern and brought to life by an illegible graffito. It is an art whose pathos is founded on the implications of a coded communication between slaves. This is clearly apparent in the short story by Julio Cortazar that serves as a text in the catalog. Such a pathos was relevant and powerful in a period of repressive dictatorship. In the political decompression one now appears to encounter in Spain, a large part of this pathos evaporates, unless one is ready to go deeper than that and seek a meaning in the contrast between the trash that often serves Tapies as his material, and the somber, taciturn elegance which his work very often achieves.

Carl Frederik Reutersward is a clever Swede who earns a clever living by satirizing the commercial aspects of the art market. He has (purportedly) founded a Liechtenstein-based firm called l'Art pour l'Or (a parody of *l'art pour l'art*) which sells artists' signatures exclusively. Aside from that he is a brilliant parodist who makes clever, artistically varied portraits of art celebrities (Dali, Steinberg, Calder, Sartre, Jasper Johns) that reveal him to be a polygot of the brush.

* * *

Oriental Carpets, Achdjian et Fils, 10, Rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8, to June 30.

A collection of 74 carpets and other woven objects from the Near and Far East and the 16th to the 20th century (all of them hand-made) are presented here with elegance care and an illustrated catalog that studies their history, designs, traditions and symbolism. For obvious technical reasons, but also for reasons of symbolism that are not obvious, carpets tend to the geometric pattern. But this has by no means hampered their diversity, as the present handsome and rare selection attests.

— MICHAEL GIBSON



Richard Luboski calls this "Alioune: Daemon Erotica."

Sharps and Flats

PARIS — Third World will be at the Olympia June 17 at 9 p.m. Sylvester will play the Palace June 19, 20 at 10. Lavelle, Sugar Blue and Mud Ball Sweet are appearing nightly at the Campagne Premiere as is Joe Turner at the Calavados and Aaron Bridgers at the Club House. Hal Singer opens at the Club St. Germain on June 18 for a two-week engagement.

BRUSSELS — Peggy Weston and Bud Freeman are at the Jazz Club June 16.

ON TOUR — The Tubes and Squeeze are in Munich June 16 at the Circus-Krone-Bau; in Amsterdam June 18-19 at the Carre Theatre and in The Hague June 20 at the Congresgebouw. Police is in Stockholm June 19 at the Music Palace and in West Berlin the following night at the Kantkino.

LONDON — *Clannard is at the* Purcell Room on June 16. The following night The Cure is at the Lyceum Ballroom, Gerard Kenny at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, and Manfred Mann's Earth Band at Fairfield Halls. On the 18th the Clark Terry Big Band will be at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, Jim Page and Short Stuff at the Half Moon and Peggy Seeger and Ewan MacColl at the Tramshed. Madeline Bell is appearing nightly at the Talk of the Town as are Ahmad Jamal, Carol Kidd and the Pat Smythe trio at Ronnie Scott's.

GENEVA — Drummer Bobby Durham is being featured at the Popcorn Club during June.

LUGANO, Switzerland — Vera Love is singing every night at the Hotel Victoria till the end of the month.

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in Spain

ontrasts in Barcelona: wo Promising Painters

By Hilton Kramer

CELONA (NYT) — It was be expected that the end of anco era in Spain would profound changes in the 's cultural life. In many where political censorship y placed severe limits on ould be said or shown in the changes have indeed ift and startling.

ituation is somewhat differ- the Spanish art scene, espe- for younger artists of a ist persuasion. Unlike that rs and publishers, the art- edom of expression is not an new phenomenon. Begin- the late 1950s, modernist rished under the Franco By the 1960s, Tapies, Mil- hillida and others had em- artists of international dis-

ew Spanish school caused a al of excitement, and there ost universal astonishment had come into existence in s Spain. Indeed, that was be causes of the excitement. art was abstract, and at mewhat "angry" — or at pressionist — in manner. he artists themselves may re regarded their work as a d form of dissident action, accepted by the regime all e. It also restored to Spain a nt place in the internation- nunity of modern art.

consequence, the changes e observes today in the art ounger generation of Span- rs are not so much political are "normal" aesthetic

e artists who have recently hibiting new work in Bar- by far the most accom- are Jordi Teixidor and Juan z. Teixidor, born in 1941, is actionist. Martinez, born in nd trained originally in ture, is a figurative artist. lifferences afford a vivid into some of the conflicting that characterize the new situation here.

More Familiar

ixidor is, for an American the somewhat less interest- e two, it is only because his - so deeply and consciously to American precedent — ore familiar in spirit. In a hibition of paintings from 1979 at the Galeria Joan e most recent work reflect- re distillation of the style d by Mark Rothko in the

here in the show, one discerned conscious refer- the work of Barnett New- rank Stella and Robert The catalog, with epi- drawn from the writings of n and Willem de Kooning, ed in American names, and s even a footnote reference ert Rosenblum's essay on ostract Sublime."

e same, he is no slavish imi- ertain paintings may owe ception to Stella's horizon- es or to Newman's vertical or Ryman's all-white ren- of the picture surface, but their realization has a very individual quality. Everything in his painting is seen through a soft haze of milky light, which blurs every edge and gives to the canvas a dreamy, floating, almost immaterial look.

It is in this soft, hazy surface, and in the delicate, feathery touch employed in its realization, that Teixidor establishes his distance and, in a sense, his independence from the heavy, expressionist, relief-like surfaces of well-known representatives of the Spanish school. He has used — and used very effectively — the precedents of American painting as a means of liberating his art from the mannerisms of Spanish abstraction, and it will be interesting to see what happens when he has finally succeeded in assimilating his American models.

Martinez's work offers us quite a different order of aesthetic experience. He remains utterly untouched by the fashions and formulations of American painting. It may be that he has gotten something from Bacon, from Dubuffet and Maryan, but his entire sensibility and temperament strike one as essentially Spanish. His pictures are big, brooding and powerful. They belong, I suppose, to the tradition of figurative Expressionism. Many are evocations of family and village history and some are macabre in their depiction of suffering and death. They are full of a cunning, theatrical draftsmanship, and their limited range of color — mostly black, gray, burnt sienna and a pink-tinted ocher — adds immeasurably to their dramatic effect.

Martinez's recent exhibition at the Galerie Maeght made an extraordinary impression. The visitor found himself surrounded and all but engulfed by these figures from a remembered or imagined past. There were many realistic details in their rendering — hands, eyes, sometimes entire faces — but this is not a species of realism. Much is lost in the shadows of memory. We are made witness to the scenery of dreams, which are sometimes grotesque in their sense of horror and sometimes poignant in their feeling for family piety and nostalgia for a lost home of the spirit.

These were pictures of tremendous technical virtuosity, too. Many are not, strictly speaking, paintings at all, but elaborate combinations of drawing, painting and collage. In some, the faces were in a painted relief made of gauze and other materials.

Martinez's work is at the same time one of the most artistically independent and the most directly addressed to Spanish experience. It is all the more interesting, in this respect, for being the work of an expatriate. For some 15 years, ever since his parents went there to work, the artist has lived in Switzerland. The Spanish figures we see depicted in his work thus represent an expatriate's search for and rediscovery of his native roots. Perhaps it requires this sort of dislocation for an artist today to attempt such an archetypal theme. But whatever it takes, Martinez has proved equal to its challenge.



"Tomorrow We Will Be More, III," by Juan Martinez.

Dance in Paris

Wuppertal Group Gives Powerful 'Bluebeard'

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 15 (IHT) — Pina Bausch and her Wuppertal Dance Theater represent a different and more specifically German dance tradition than the international, classically based companies like Stuttgart and Hamburg that have so far represented renascent West German dance to the rest of the world.

The tradition is that of German modern dance as exemplified by Kurt Jooss and the Folkwang school in Essen, to which the 38-year-old choreographer has added her own powerful and highly individual artistic personality in six years as head of the dance troupe of the municipal theater in the Ruhr city of Wuppertal.

Her subject matter is the socially disfavored, notably women in a male-dominated world. Her sets are street corners and decrepit houses, and the costumes ordinary garments. Her movements range from recognizable dance gestures to caricatures of everyday body language, sometimes animalistic in its directness and brutality, often going far beyond dance in the usual sense toward a highly individual theater of movement. This is made all the more disconcerting when she applies her approach to existing musical or dance works, which is the case on the company's current stand at the Theatre de la Ville.

The result can be repellent to some and provoke wild enthusiasm or bafflement in others, all of which happened at last night's performance of "Bluebeard." This work uses a recording of Bartok's one-act opera, but instead of the seven-roomed castle serving as a metaphor for the secret recesses of man's soul, here it stands for the seven ages of man and the reciprocal attraction-repulsion that is the war of the sexes. Feminine wiles and masculine vanity are laid open hilariously (a Muscle Beach flexing contest) and brutally (barely stylized rape scenes).

"Bluebeard" opens with a scruffily dressed man hunched over an aged tape recording machine playing a recording of the Bartok opera. Like Krapp and his last tape, he is replaying his life and playing out with his Judith a lifetime's range of tortured male-female relationships. Frequently he plays over parts of the tape, so that the one hour of the opera is almost doubled in the dance.

This began to drive people out of the theater, but on the other hand there were some powerful images — particularly the final scene of Bluebeard dragging himself and Judith along the floor of an abandoned house, while his periodic handclaps were signals for the other dancers to alternately rush together then apart into isolation.

The company's earlier program offered Bausch's reworking of Brecht and Weill's "The Seven Deadly Sins," of which she seemed to retain only the sin of lust — in which Anna learns that sex must be reserved for the paying customer and not the loved one. But Anna's degradation seemed almost complete from the start, which left the work nowhere to go dramatically, while simulated fornication quickly loses both its power to shock and its usefulness as a theatrical metaphor.

The other half of this Brecht-Weill program, entitled "Don't Be Afraid," treated much the same subject — how women program themselves to get along in a male-dominated society — by taking a number of songs from "The Threepenny Opera" and other plays, removing them from their original ironic context and putting them into a new one.

The Art Market

Earthenware, Terra Cotta Are Relatively Cheap

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, June 15 (IHT) — The fanfare of publicity that accompanies the more spectacular auctions these days increasingly gives the impression that art is expensive and that it goes up, up and up. Yet the great majority of items that sell at auction fetch prices of less than $1,000 and a large number are well under the $200 mark. They need not be bad or mediocre; they just are not in the limelight.

That applies for example to a large number of ancient-world objets d'art, extraordinary as this may sound to laymen who hear about a million-dollar glass bowl (IHT, June 9-10). Earthenware vessels, some of considerable beauty, or terra-cotta statuettes are relatively cheap, as was demonstrated once again Tuesday at a sale conducted by Antoine Ader at Drouot-Rive Gauche.

A fine jug with spherical body and slender cylindrical neck decorated with a geometric pattern of dotted circles was knocked down at 1,044 francs (about $240). The piece, 21.5 centimeters high, is broken but neatly mended and has an attractive color varying from brick red to salmon pink. It is datable to the middle of the second millenium B.C. and, according to a late-19th-century label pasted on the side, it was recovered from the necropolis at Milea, in Cyprus. Soon after, another vessel from Cyprus was cheaper still. This is a salmon colored stem cup with slightly flaring sides decorated with black swastikas: 696 francs is hardly an exaggerated price for a good object of the early first millenium B.C.

Best Bargain

The best bargain in this line was probably an ovoid vase with a short flaring neck. A lozenge pattern is beautifully executed in black strokes freely painted with a brush. On the neck, a wavy line has been scraped through a broad band of black paint. Only one bid came from the room and the unbroken object was knocked down at 256 francs.

Most attractive to buyers who are geared to 20th-century aesthetics are the small feminine idols reduced to quasi-abstract silhouettes by Mycenaean sculptors. The cylindrical body spreading slightly at the bottom carries a flattened bust with raised arms designed like a moon crescent. The draping is stylized to a few vertical red lines on the body and to red hatching on the moon-crescent part. One of these was knocked down for 4,060 francs and another, of rather better quality, for only 3,712 francs. Both showed minor repairs.

Equally modern in outlook and far less expensive were statuettes from Syria. A salmon-colored figurine with huge dilated eyes and schematically handled body, of superb quality, brought the trifling price of 696 francs. There just isn't any market for these statuettes of the second millenium B.C., partly because the public is scared of imitations — it takes a trained eye to tell a fake. Cheapest of all was a rare and excellent vessel shaped like a stylized quadruped with a big spout replacing the head. Painted in black on the reddish terra-cotta ground, it has an early 20th-century label saying it was found at Latakia. The date is probably early seventh or sixth century B.C. At 464 francs, this was one of the sale's best buys.

All these low prices, it should be emphasized, were paid at an auction which included some highly priced items. A 19-centimeter cycladic marble statuette, headless and legless, rose to 24,770 francs. A 10-centimeter bronze figure of a gladiator, his arm raised to spear some enemy or beast — the spear is missing — soared to 15,325 francs.

The low pricing therefore was not due to any lack of attention to the auction, which was well attended by dealers. It reflected what earthenware vessels or terracotta statuettes are worth these days, give or take 50 percent.

Similar contrasts in price can be observed in every area — Western art of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, for example. A rather clumsy figure of Jesus removed from a cross, in champleve enamels of the 13th century, was knocked down at 94,070 francs, because Limoges enamels of the Romanesque and Gothic periods are avidly sought after. A large English bell-metal measure shaped like a tankard with an inscription reading "Elizabeth Regina 1601" was bought at 29,720 francs for its rarity by the French writer and connoisseur Maurice Rheims. But a 15th-century measure of even greater rarity, with human masks molded over the three lion's claws at the bottom of the vessel, sold for only 15,350 francs. Yet this is a highly desirable piece of the 15th century worthy of a museum. Even the best in art is often relatively inexpensive.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —									
39½	23½	ACF	2.24		6.2	7	367	37	36½	36½	+ ⅜
23⅝	15⅝	AMF	1.24		7.6	7	90	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	13	AM Intl	.28		1.8	6	363	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
14¾	8⅝	APL	1		8.8		109	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	
48⅝	33⅜	ARA	1.44		4.6	7	141	35⅜	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
31¾	19⅝	ASA	1.40		5.2		145	27½	26⅞	27	+ ½
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48		4.3	5	120	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
34⅜	17	AVX	.50		1.5	11	41	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ½
40	29½	AbbtLb	1		3.0	13	485	34⅜	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
23¾	16¼	AcmeC	1.20		6.3	5	13	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04		1.0	6	30	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13	10⅝	AdaEx	1.28e		11.		27	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	AdmMl	.20e		3.8	7	15	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
32¾	28⅝	AetnaLf	s1.80		5.7	5	439	22¼	31¾	31¾	— ¼
26¾	17⅝	Ahmans	1.20		5.3	4	14	22⅜	22¾	22¾	
4	2	Aileen					50	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	23⅛	AirPrd	.60		2.0	10	251	30¼	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	15¼	AirbFrt	1		4.6	10	26	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
15	11¼	Akzona	.80		6.5	7	24	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	7¾	AlaP	dpf.87		11.		15	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
84¾	72	AlaP	pf 8.16		11.		x70	73½	73½	73½	
86¼	71¾	AlaP	pf 8.28		11.		z180	74½	74½	74½	
17	13⅜	Alascos	1.40		10.	7	5	14	13⅝	13⅝	
20⅜	13½	Alaskin	.66		3.4	13	127	19⅜	18⅜	19¼	+ ½
45⅝	23½	Albany	1		2.3	11	35	43½	43½	43⅛	— ⅜
9¾	6¼	Alberto	.36		5.1	9	10	7¾	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
46¾	31	Albrsn	1.20		3.1	8	16	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
38½	26⅜	AlcmA	2		5.6	4	159	36⅛	35⅞	36	— ⅛
31⅜	22⅜	AlcoStd	1.40		5.5	5	86	25½	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	5¼	Alexdr	.40		5.0	6	165	8⅜	8	8	— ½
27	17	AlleCp			3.9	7	43	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
27⅛	25¾	AlleCp	pf2.86		11.		20	26⅞	26¾	26⅝	— ⅛
15	6½	AlleaAir				3	655	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	16	Allg pf	1.87		7.7		37	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ½
20¾	13¾	AlldLd	1.28		6.6	6	63	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
23⅜	21	Allgl. pr	2.19		10.		3	22¼	22	22	
19	15¼	AllgPw	1.76		10.	7	213	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
17¼	14¼	AllenGp	s 1		6.3	7	71	16⅜	15¾	16	— ⅜
35	28⅝	Allergan	.60		2.2	11	30	27¾	27	27	— ⅛
41¾	27⅜	AlldCh	2		5.8	8	784	34½	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅜
14⅛	9⅝	AlldMnt	.80		7.0	7	8	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
17	10⅜	AlldPd	.60		3.5	20	36	u17½	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅛
28	20⅝	AlldStr	1.50		6.3	6	220	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
38⅜	27¾	AlliSCh	1.80		5.2	5	121	34⅝	34¼	34½	+ ¼
16⅝	11⅛	AlirAu	.60b		4.0	9	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a		4.0	7	2	18⅛	18	18	
56¼	40½	Alcoa	2.40		4.3	5	428	56	55⅛	55⅝	
21	13¾	AmiSus	1		5.6	17	4	18	18	18	
57½	32⅝	Amax	2.70		4.8	10	353	57¼	55⅝	56¼	+ ⅜
24	9¾	Amax	pf 3.75		34		5	u32¾	34¼	132½	+ 1⅛
52	38¾	Amax	pf 3		5.8		52	51⅜	51	51½	+ 1⅛
24⅝	14	Amcord	1.40		6.8	6	40	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
25¾	16¼	Amrce	1.32		6.0	5	19	22	22	22	
42	31	Amre	pf2.40		7.1		5	34⅛	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
45¾	23¼	AHess	1.40		3.1	8	7221	u46¼	44⅝	45½	— ⅛
99¼	56	AHes	pf3.50		3.5		559	u102	96¾	100	+ ¼
19¾	10⅝	AmAir	.40		3.6	3	205	11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
9¼	4	AmAir	wt				213	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
22⅜	18⅞	AAir	pf 2.18		11.		20	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
20½	13¾	ABkNC	1.20b		8.2	6	13	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
60¼	45¼	ABrnds	4.50		7.6	7	61	59¾	59	59¾	
33⅜	30⅝	ABrd	pf2.25		7.4		3	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
32	28¼	ABrd	pf2.67		8.4		33	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
43¼	32⅝	ABdcst	1.20		3.1	8	186	38¾	38¼	38½	— ⅛
20½	13¼	ABldM	.70		5.0	7	5	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
43⅜	34½	AmCon	2.80		7.4	6	74	38¼	37⅞	38	
5⅜	2¾	ACentry				31	51	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	23¼	ACyan	1.60		6.0	8	246	26⅜	26¼	26¼	
14½	6⅝	AmDist				81	134	12¼	12¼	13¼	+ ⅛
36	22⅛	ADT	1.08		4.6	9	20	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
11¾	4	ADuoVc	.34e		7.8		71	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15	14¼	ADul	pf.84a		5.6		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
24½	19⅜	AElPw	2.18		10.	9	431	21¾	21	21¼	
40⅜	27¾	AmExp	1.80		5.2	8	545	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60		5.1	5	112	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	19	AGIBd	2a		9.4		45	21½	21⅛	21⅜	
19½	15½	AGnCv	1.44		7.5		24	u19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
30	22¾	AGnIns	1		3.3	5	120	u30¾	29¾	30¼	+ ¼
36⅞	29	AGIn	pf1.80		4.8		18	u37½	36⅝	37½	+ ⅜
13½	9⅞	AHertfLf	.48		3.8	8	44	13¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
22½	12	AmHoist	1		5.9	5	89	17	16¾	17	
32½	24⅜	AHome	1.50		5.5	12	831	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
33¾	22⅜	AmHosp	.80		2.3	11	262	28¾	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
13⅜	6⅜	AmInvst	.20a		2.8	10	34	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
35⅜	18	AMI	.80		2.7	10	283	30¼	29¾	30	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅜	AmMotrs					361	7	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
47	36	ANatR	3.20		7.8	8	97	41¾	41	41	— ⅛
28½	24½	ANSLFI	n.60a		2.3	6	8	25¾	25¾	25¾	
16¾	10¼	AShip	.80a		5.9	96	7	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
53¼	39	AStand	3		6.1	6	67	48⅞	48⅜	48⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	6	ASterll	.32		4.3	9	174	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
56¾	29½	AmStrs	2.24		4.0	8	11	56	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
64¾	57	ATT	5		8.5	8	2095	59⅝	58½	58⅝	— ⅛
67¾	48¾	ATT	pf 4		6.4		6	62⅞	62½	62½	— ⅛
49⅝	40¾	ATT	pf 3.64		7.1		403	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	— ⅛
52¾	44⅜	ATT	pf 3.74		7.7		173	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	10¼	AWatWk	.88		6.6	5	10	13¾	13½	13¾	
14	11¼	AWat	pf1.25		10.		120	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ½
23¼	15½	Ameron	1		5.1	6	15	19¾	19½	19¾	— ⅛
16½	9½	AmesD	.40b		3.3	5	7	12	12	12	
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80		5.7	8	11	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
28⅝	15⅝	Amfac	1.20		6.0	6	133	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
40	29½	AMPInc	.76		2.2	12	385	35⅛	35	35	
16½	12⅜	Amsco	.40		4.1	7	13	14½	14⅜	14½	
19⅝	10⅜	Amsex				10	154	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
6	2⅜	AmsexCp				17	51	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
23½	14⅜	Amstar	1.35		7.1	12	192	20	19	19⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	4¾	Amst	pf .48		9.2		6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
45	29¼	Amsted	2		5.3	7	21	37¾	37	37¼	+ ⅛
19¼	14¾	Analog	s			15	95	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	16⅞	AnchrH	s1.20		6.9	4	32	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
26	18½	AndClay	1.12		5.6	7	51	20	19¾	20	
8¼	5⅜	Angelico	.34		5.3	7	32	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15½	8½	Anixter	.40		2.6	7	157	15¼	15	15½	+ ⅛
24⅞	18⅜	Apache	s.40		1.2	10	207	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ⅜
22½	7¾	ApldMg				7	102	8½	8½	8½	
11½	5¼	ApplMg				10	64	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
26¾	17½	ArcstaC	1.12		4.7	6	24	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ½
21¾	12¾	ArchrD	.20b		.9	12	1773	u23		21½	+ ½
11¾	6	ArcIEnt	.18e		1.1	15	35	9		9⅛	
21¾	17⅛	ArizPS	1.88		9.8	7	215	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
114	104½	ArtPpf	10.70		9.9		z250	108	107	108	+ 1
18½	9¼	ArkBst	.60b		6.5	6	42	9¼	d 9¼	9¼	
39	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20		5.7	9	36	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
5	1⅝	ArlenRlty					462	2¼	2	2¼	
8⅛	5¼	Armada				7	20	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
22⅜	17	Armco	1.36		6.4	4	119	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
30½	25⅛	Arm pf	2.10		7.4		5	28⅜	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
21¾	14⅜	ArmCk	1.10		6.2	7	248	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
46¼	41¼	ArmC	pf3.75		9.0		z10	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
32	18⅛	ArmRu	1.20		6.5	4	29	18½	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
24	15¾	AroCorp	1		4.5	8	37	22		21¾	22 +1
17⅝	7⅝	ArrowE	.20r		1.1	7	305	u18⅜	17¾	18½	+1¼
21¼	12	Arvin	1		6.7	4	65	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
33½	23¼	Arvin pf	2		8.8		17	23⅝	22⅝	23	— ⅛
20⅜	15⅜	Ascot	.80		4.3	6	445	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
45½	31	AshlOil	s 2		4.8	7	177	42¼	41¾	41⅝	— ⅛
22½	15¾	AsdDG	1.50		8.6	7	204	17⅝	17½	17½	— ½
22¼	15½	Athlone	1.20		5.6	5	42	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	17½	AtCyEl	1.74		9.0	8	24	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅛
66½	47⅜	AtRich	2.80		4.5	9	1685	63⅛	62¾	62¾	— ⅛
79	57	AtlRc	pf2.80		3.7		26	75	74¾	74¾	+ ⅛
18⅜	9½	AtlasCo					59	17⅜	17½	17½	
36⅜	27¼	AutoDis	.64		1.9	16	389	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ¼
35	18½	AvcoCp	1.20		5.2	3	1455	23⅛	21¾	23	+1
70	42	Avco pf	2.20		6.7		24	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
87½	69	Avco pf	4.20		7.0		14	60	59½	60	+ ⅛
19½	12¾	Avery	.52		3.1	8	17	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	13¾	Avnet	.80		4.3	6	98	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
63	45⅜	Avon	2.80		6.0	12	546	47	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —									
3	1⅛	BT Mtg					11	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	6⅜	Bache	.40a		4.2	5	278	9⅝	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
25⅞	18⅝	BakrInt	.48		1.4	14	281	43¼	42¾	43	+ ⅛
31¼	17½	BaldwU	1.20		3.8	8	132	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅛
46½	28⅛	BldU	pf 2.06		4.4		22	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
28⅝	20¾	BallCp	1.20		5.2	6	38	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
46½	31⅛	BallyMf	s.10		.2	34	1784	45⅞	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	21½	BaltGE	2.44		9.7	8	97	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
52⅜	45	Balt	pfB4.50		9.9		z140	46	45¼	45¼	—1¾
26¼	18⅛	BanCal	.92		4.4	5	3	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
16⅜	11¼	Banday	.40		4.0	8	69	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	11⅞	BangPun	.40		2.1	5	70	23¾	24	24¼	+ ⅛
42⅜	25	BanP	pf 2		6.0		5	33½	33½	33½	+1
38	30⅛	BnkNY	2.44a		7.5	5	13	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
17¾	13⅛	BkofVa	1.04		7.5	5	29	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	22	BnkAm	1.32		4.9	7	1209	26⅞	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
39¼	32⅜	BnkTr	3		7.8	6	120	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
29¼	25⅜	BkTr	pf2.50		8.9		8	28	27⅞	28	
51¼	45½	BkTr	pf4.22		8.7		1	48¾	48¾	48¾	
21⅜	8¼	Banner	1		3.1	8	25	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
36½	21¼	Barber	1.60		4.6	8	145	34¾	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	10⅛	BarcCR	.32		2.7	10	84	12	11⅞	12	
28	20⅝	BarnGp	1.20		4.5	6	53	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
17¾	14⅜	BarryW	s.44		2.8	10	54	16⅜	16	16	— ½
65¾	50	BatesAF	.80		1.3	24	24	63¾	63	63	
54⅛	32¼	Bausch	1.72		4.4	7	43	39½	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
43¾	33⅜	BaxTr	.92		1.2	13	390	42¾	42⅛	42⅜	— ⅛
6⅛	2¾	BaxSIV				70	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
21¾	18¾	BaxSIG	2		9.7	6	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	
38	25	Bearing	.80		2.3	10	26	34¾	34	34¼	+ ⅛
28¼	20½	BeatFd	1.20		5.7	8	390	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
58½	43⅜	BeatF	pfA3.38		7.6		61	44½	44¼	44½	— ¼
25⅞	20	Beckm	.28		1.2	15	165	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
39⅜	30⅝	BecnD	.84		2.6	11	149	33½	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
31½	26	Beech	.92		4.9	7	117	23¼	22⅞	23	
9¾	2⅜	Beker				14	240	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
36	24⅝	BelcoP	s.80		2.2	9	275	u37½	36¼	37	+ 1½
26½	19¼	Belden	1.60		6.5	5	42	25	24¼	24¾	— ⅛
9	6¼	BelknH	.36b		5.4	6	13	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
23¾	14⅝	BellHow	.96		5.6	9	22	17¾	17¼	17½	— ⅛
9⅛	5½	Bellind	.12a		1.5	5	26	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
19⅜	18¼	BellCd	s s1.52				30	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	19½	Bemis	1.40		5.7	6	46	u24½	23¾	24½	+ ⅛
43½	33½	Bendix	2.55		6.6	6	49	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
85⅜	68½	Bendix	pf 3		3.9		10	77	77	77	
26⅛	20½	BenfCp	2		8.1	6	68	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
51	40⅜	Benef	pf4.30		9.8		4	44	44	44	+ ⅛
115½	94¼	Benef	pf5.50		5.0		z30	110	110	110	+1
27½	23½	Benef	pf2.50		10.		z16	24½	24½	24½	— ½
5¾	2⅜	BengtB				8	112	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	4½	BerkeyP				13	30	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16		.7	7	325	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	BethSt	1.48		6.4	3	282	22		21¾	21¾ — ⅛
46⅜	29¾	BthSTr	.80		2.1	13	128	39	38½	39	+ ⅛
21	14½	Bhmer	.80		4.6	9	10	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
33⅜	17⅛	BibFSL	1		3.4	4	40	20	19⅝	20	
23⅜	15½	BlackDr	.68		3.1	11	535	21¾	21⅛	21¾	— ⅛
32	18⅜	BlairJn	1.28		4.6	6	1	28½	28½	28½	
19¾	13¼	BlissL	1.10		6.3	7	70	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
26	19⅜	BlckHR	1.36		6.3		145	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
27½	18¼	BlueB	1.60		6.2	6	15	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
10	5⅜	Bluebrd	.28		2.9	6	25	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	4¼	BobbieBr				4	12	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
45⅞	37¼	Boeing	s 1		2.3	7	1086	43¼	42⅝	43⅛	
35⅝	23½	BoiseC	1.50		4.4	6	81	33¼	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
31⅜	24⅛	Borden	1.82		7.0	6	965	26¼	26	26	
34⅜	26	BorgW	2		6.6	5	99	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	4¼	Borrmns	.10e		1.7	4	26	5⅜	5⅞	5⅞	
25⅞	20¾	BostEd	2.44		11.	7	38	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	
93	78	BostE	pfB.88		11.		z130	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
12	10	BostE	pr1.17		11.		20	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
15	12⅜	BostE	pr1.46		11.		14	13	13	13	
18⅜	9¾	Bralit	.44		3.3	6	650	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
44½	20½	BraunC	.80		1.7	15	295	u46¼	43	46¾	+ 2½
31¼	25	BrigSt	1.20a		4.6	8	142	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
40	30⅛	BrigIM	1.44		4.3	11	206	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
45½	35½	BrigIM	pf 2		5.1		4	39⅛	39	39	
26	15¼	BrltPet	.24e		1.4	7	1092	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
19½	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08		6.6	8	18	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	18⅛	BkyUG	2.52		8.9	7	65	u22⅜	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
26¾	24⅜	BkUG	pf2.47		9.4		6	26¼	26¼	26¼	
23¾	14⅜	BrwnShp	.80b		4.4	5	15	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
19¾	7¼	Brown	.20		2.0	4	3	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
30	23⅛	BwnGp	1.80		7.6	5	26	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
16	11	BwnFer	.60		4.2	10	422	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80		5.9	5	229	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
34¼	27¼	Brnsk	pf2.40		8.5		339	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	
37⅜	20	BrushW	1.80		5.0	7	11	35¼	35½	35½	— ⅛
23	15¼	BucyEr	.88		3.9	8	578	22⅞	22	22¼	+ ½
6½	5⅜	BudgC	pf.60		10.		6	6	6	6	
24⅜	22	BuffCp	1.80		5.3	7	11	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅜
14½	10	Bundy	1		7.0	6	92	14½	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
21	17¾	BunkrH	1.90		5.7		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	9½	BunkR	.84		3.4	7	173	24⅜	24¼	24¼	+ ⅞
22⅜	16⅜	BurlInd	1.40		8.1	6	258	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
51½	35	BurlNo	1.80		3.6	5	413	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
7¾	6¾	BrlNo	pf .55		7.9		15	7	7	7	
50¾	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		5.7		32	49¼	49½	49¾	+ ½
26⅝	17½	Burndy	.88		3.8	9	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
7¾	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20		4.7		358	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
88	64⅜	Burrgh	2		2.8	11	240	71⅜	70⅜	71	— ¼
19⅜	14	Butlerin	s.80		3.9	8	92	u20¾	19½	20¾	+1
15½	6⅜	Buttes				74	550	12½	11¾	12¼	+1¼
		— C—C—C —									
64¾	44⅛	CBS	2.60		5.5	7	384	47½	46½	47½	+1
11¾	4¾	CCI				4	66	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
25¾	10	CI Rty	.20a		.8		25	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	29	CIT	2.60		7.3	8	157	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ½
15½	8⅝	CLC	.24		2.4	11	13	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	7⅞	CNA Fn				3	228	11

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France Outlines Energy Proposals

S, June 15 (AP-DJ) — has sent a memorandum to gor industrialized nations g its proposals for tackling problems, presidential an Pierre Hunt said today. locument will serve as a ba- iscussion among the energy s of the European Econom- munity when they meet on , Mr. Hunt said.

roposals contain four main s:

ing a ceiling for oil imports tablishing a calendar for dual reduction over a long

-establishing orderly condi- oil markets.

ting up energy-saving pro- nd using new energy sourc- bly nuclear power.

nsulting with oil-producing

lunt said that energy prob- re the focus of a 30-minute s afternoon between U.S. y Secretary Michael Blu- and French President Giscard d'Estaing. Mr. Blu- said after the meeting that d been a wide convergence , both on the energy prob- l on the need to work in operation.

while, sources at the Indus- istry report that France in- propose a three-point plan it controlling spot oil mar- ring next week's European meeting and at the seven- meeting in Tokyo later this

roposals, based on the "es- d fact" that the adjustment and demand cannot be left et forces alone, involve the of prices and imports of oil, as the functioning of free the sources said.

proposals aim at checking ion in the spot market by ng traders, requiring offi- lication of quotations and a supervisory body.

dition, France is calling for ments to control import or crude and finished prod- is would give governments sibility of blocking imports s were above ceilings to be n accordance with prices y oil producers.

e also is urging an in-depth the supply shortfall, which to grow, the sources said. It sing "precise and quantita- nmitments" from large oil- ing countries regarding con- n and imports for 1980, d 1982, as well as a rede- nt of energy sources accelerated nuclear pro- nd increased usage of coal.

pared to refine it if the recent drop in refinery capacity utilization (IHT, June 15) is not adequately explained. He said that the department intended to meet with companies that do not appear to be making maximum use of oil stocks.

Mr. Alm also gave the administration's support to two energy conservation bills but suggested ways to strengthen and combine them.

One bill by Rep. Toby Moffett, D-Conn., and other lawmakers would set up a sticker plan forcing drivers to leave their cars home one day a week. The other is a Senate-passed measure under which the president would set conservation targets and the states would submit energy plans to avoid the imposition of a mandatory federal plan.

Mr. Alm said that the administration supported the concept underlying the bills but that there needed to be measures available for any emergency, including gasoline rationing.

Meanwhile, in Paris, Exxon president Clifton Garvin said today that the current oil supply shortfall of his group was about 14 percent. "We seem to have been hit harder than our competitors," he said, adding that Exxon was getting only 70,000 barrels daily from Iran, against 450,000 before the revolution.

He also said that the current shortfall on the world market of about 3 to 4 percent should not create a panic. "It's a basic shortage which we as citizens should be able to adjust to," he said. He conceded, however, that there will be a "struggle" in the Western world for enough energy in the next few decades.

Gas Crisis Seen ing Through '79

HINGTON, June 15 — The e of gasoline in the United will continue through the the year because world oil s will not be able to fill t, Assistant Energy Secre- in Alm said today.

old the House Subcommittee ironment, Energy and Natu- ources that world crude oil s will continue to be short of 1 for current consumption ck rebuilding by 1 million to n barrels a day.

Alm said that the Energy ment will consider allocat- ude oil to companies pre-

t Suisse Fraud Loss

SSO, Switzerland, June 15 s) — Credit Suisse stands to 8 billion Swiss francs (about illion) as a result of the iscovered two years ago at asso branch, Swiss federal experts said today.

Japan Says Surplus Off

TOKYO, June 15 (Reuters) — Japan's trade surplus narrowed to $70 million in May from a downward revised April surplus of $510 million and a $1.33-billion surplus in May, 1978.

The Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report today that May exports rose 7 percent from a year before to $8.13 billion, while imports rose 29 percent to $8.06 billion. The seasonally adjusted surplus rose to $864 million from $267 million in April.

In yen terms, the May surplus fell to 15.30 billion yen from a downward revised April surplus of 109.80 billion yen and a 300-billion surplus last May. Exports were up 3 percent from a year earlier and imports rose 24 percent. The adjusted trade surplus rose sharply to 188.5 billion yen from 57.5 billion in April.

The ministry said the May current-account deficit was $800 million, up from an upward revised deficit of $258 million in April, and compared with a surplus of $634 million a year ago. On a yen basis, the current-account deficit was 174.5 billion yen, compared with April's 55.6-billion-yen deficit and a surplus of 167.3 billion yen in the year-ago month.

The overall balance-of-payments deficit narrowed to $750 million from a downward revised $2.97-billion April deficit. This compared with a deficit of $113 million in May last year. The yen-based overall deficit totaled 163.6 billion yen, compared with 640.2 billion yen in the prior month and 25.6 billion yen the year before.

The deficit narrowed sharply from the record April outflow due to a reduced long-term capital account deficit and a large short-term capital account surplus.



Michel Kopff

People in Business

Esso France has named its former managing director **Michel Kopff** to the post of president, replacing **Henri Lamalson** who has been named honorary president. Since the beginning of this year, Mr. Kopff has been serving as executive assistant to the chairman of Exxon based in New York.

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Morgan Guaranty Trust has appointed **Rolf Selige** senior vice president and head of the Mideast and Africa area of the international banking division in addition to his current responsibilities as head of the central bank services department. **Rodney Wagner**, former head of the Mideast-Africa area will head the East Asia and Pacific area.

* * *

Jorg Henle, chairman of West Germany's KHD Financial Group, and **Ferdinando Borletti**, chairman of Milan-based Borletti, were named directors of Fiat. They replace **Gilberto Bernardini**, who has retired, and **Niccolo Gioia**, who died earlier this year.

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American Express International Banking Corp. has appointed **Daniel Roberts** vice president to its Hong Kong regional office for the Far East and Pacific.

* * *

The Athens-based Archirodon Group has appointed **Peter Limber** senior vice president-international.

Bonn Says Prices Rise 0.5% in May

Yearly Hike Sharpest Since August, 1976

WIESBADEN, W.Germany, June 15 (AP-DJ) — West German wholesale prices rose 0.5 percent last month after rising 0.8 percent in April, the federal statistics office reported today.

The year-on-year rise in May was 6.2 percent, the sharpest rise since August, 1976, after a rise of 5.8 percent in April and 4.9 percent in March. The index, based on 1970, stood at 156.2 in May.

Potatoes rose 15 percent from April, unroasted coffee was up 8 percent, and diesel fuel and heating oil rose 2.8 percent. Wholesale prices of organic chemicals rose 5.6 percent, inorganic chemicals 3.6 percent and plastics 3.2 percent.

Wholesale prices of some items dropped. Ocean fish was down 14 percent in May and eggs were down 8.7 percent. Potassium-based fertilizers fell 5.5 percent and copper prices eased 6.9 percent.

The May rise is considered a further indicator that the inflation rate may exceed 4 percent for this year, rather than the 3.5 percent predicted by the government.

U.K. Inflation at 10.3%

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, June 15 — Britain's annual rate of inflation, as measured by the retail price index, was 10.3 percent in May after running 10.1 percent in April, the Department of Employment reported today.

Prices rose 0.8 percent during the month after rising 1.7 percent in April.

The index, based on January, 1974, stood at 215.9 in May, up from 214.2 in April. The department attributed one-third of the May increase to higher food prices.

Industrial production rose 2.2 percent in April from March, and stood 3.5 percent higher than a year earlier. The index, based on 1975, stood at 115.0 after March's revised reading of 112.5.

Output in Britain's manufacturing industry fell 0.5 percent in April but was 1.6 percent higher than a year earlier. The index, based on 1975, stood at 106.8 in April after registering 107.3 in march.

After Long Stagnation

Venture Capital Booming

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP-DJ) — After languishing for years, the venture-capital market is booming. Among the reasons are recent spectacular successes by some companies financed by venture capital, increasing corporate acquisitions and changes in the capital-gains tax and in some securities laws.

Some new companies are even turning away funds, and observers are beginning to worry that there is more money chasing deals than there are good deals to be had. "The industry is more active and more vigorous than at any time since 1969," said Reid Dennis, a West Coast venture capitalist who is chairman of the National Venture Capital Association, a trade group.

He said that managers of venture-capital funds raised $215 million last year and have raised $69 million this year toward a goal of $300 million. The figures do not include money available from big banks and such industrial concerns as General Electric and Textron, which have venture-capital branches. In 1977, Mr. Dennis said, only $20 million was raised.

The boom reverses a trend that began in the second half of 1973 when the depressed stock market and subsequent recession caused a drought in venture capital. Investors refused to buy new stock issues, making it difficult to take private companies public. That made venture-capital investments undesirable because it meant that it would be difficult for investors to realize profits by selling stock to a wider group.

New Companies

The resurgence of venture capital is important because it is a key to the development and survival of new companies. Some of these firms develop new technologies, compete successfully with older firms and even spawn new industries.

In the past, venture capital generally came from private investors who were willing to back an inventor or innovator. But in the last 30 years, such financing has come increasingly from firms set up specifically to help a number of entrepreneurs in return for equity in the fledgling businesses.

Despite the nature of their investments, venture-capital firms increasingly have found ways to limit their overall risk. More and more large investments are handled by several firms, one or two of which will monitor the new company's progress. In the past, it was common to have one venture-capital firm supply all the money for a small venture.

Venture-capital firms also are increasingly involved with less risky small companies that have established products but need an injection of capital for rapid expansion.

Observers trace the resurgence of venture capital to a number of factors, the most important of which is the track record of many venture firms during the last five years.

Successes

Several young companies backed by venture capital have emerged as spectacular successes. Amdahl Corp., a West Coast computer maker successfully challenged International Business Machines in the large-computer field. Heizer, the venture-capital firm that backed Amdahl from the time its founder was still working for IBM, holds 4 million shares, or 23 percent of the company's stock, valued at $160 million.

In the last few years, the government has helped the venture-capital market. The most important action, according to many firms, was the passage last fall of a reduction to 28 from 49 percent in the maximum capital-gains tax for investments held more than a year.

The Securities and Exchange Commission also eased its regulations on selling restricted securities that were first purchased without the filing of a full prospectus.

Even the Labor Department has increased the availability of capital for venture firms. It recently issued a proposal clarifying its position on the fiduciary responsibilities of pension-fund trustees. The proposed regulation makes it clear that "investments other than stocks and bonds would be reasonable," said Stewart Greenfield, a managing partner of Oak Investment Partners, a new fund that just raised $25 million, including $3 million from pension funds.

U.S. Output Jumps 1.3% During May

Production Rebounds After Teamsters Strike

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UPI) — U.S. industrial output rebounded strongly last month from the effects of the Teamsters strike by climbing 1.3 percent, the largest gain since a 1.6-percent increase in April last year, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The output of consumer goods rose sharply and automobile production jumped 19 percent over the April level.

The 1.3-percent May advance was a sharp turnaround from April's revised 1.4-percent decline when production was severely hampered by a Teamsters strike that slowed deliveries of materials to plants. The April figure was revised from a drop of 1 percent. Output rose 0.7 percent in March.

The new statistics may heighten the debate about whether the economy will slow down enough this year to cause a recession. Other government economic indicators released for May have shown a deflating economy.

Recession Forecast

Many economists believe that the nation will experience a recession later this year. Some believe that it has started. But administration officials, including Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, say that the economy will slow enough to relieve some inflationary pressure but will not go into an actual recession.

Consumer goods output rose 1.8 percent after a 2.5-percent drop in April. Automobile production increased by 19 percent to an annual rate of 9.4 million units, the same level as in March.

Automakers have scheduled less activity this month, which could depress overall industrial production again. In fact, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler reported Wednesday that early-June car sales had fallen by nearly 30 percent from the same period in May.

Production of home goods, such as appliances, carpeting and furniture, rose strongly last month while the output of consumer nondurable goods was virtually unchanged from April. Business equipment output advanced by 1.3 percent after a 0.9-percent April decline.

The overall industrial production index for May stood at 152.1 percent of the 1967 average and was 5.7 percent above a year earlier.

News and Notes

The Philippines suspended construction of a Westinghouse nuclear power plant west of Manila and President Ferdinand Marcos said he will cancel the $1.1-billion contract unless Westinghouse Electric gives him firm assurances of the plant's safety. He told a meeting of rural bankers he had taken the decision in view of the accident at General Public Utilities Corp.'s plant at Three Mile Island.

* * *

Krupp and Poland have signed a major cooperation agreement. Krupp says the 10-year framework agreement is aimed at intensifying cooperation in the fields of heavy industry, technology and science, and at expanding the existing business exchanges between a number of Polish state enterprises and the diversified Krupp group.

* * *

Ford Motor halted talks on the sale of its tractor division and said it is not interested in receiving any more offers. It has decided that the tractor operations are a vital element of the company and its interests will be served best by continuing aggressively in the business. In other news, Ford is recalling 223,000 vehicles from its 1979 line for problems with the brake systems.

* * *

Abbott Laboratories introduced a new diagnostic instrument, the MS-2 automated microbiology system, which it says potentially can save lives and shorten hospital stays by providing guidance to physicians for faster and more effective treatment of sever infections. The company says the system identifies the bacteria causing infection within five hours compared with the 24 to 96 hours that may be needed using present methods. The price of the instrument is $28,000 for the basic system and may range beyond $50,000 depending upon the number of modules and optional equipment.

* * *

Imetal expects to report a consolidated profit this year compared with a net loss of 242 million francs (about $55 million) in 1978. President Bernard de Villemejane says parent company net profit is expected to be at least equal to last year's 36 million francs and its 50-percent-owned subsidiary Ste. Metallurgique Le Nickel should return to profitability during the second half of 1979 (although for the year it will show a loss). He bases the earnings expectations on the return of nickel prices to around $3 per pound and an expectation that world consumption of nickel will increase around 10 percent in volume this year.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Arthur Guiness Son

6 months	1979	1978
Revenue	301.20	263.80
Profits	23.10	14.30
Per share	0.15	0.9

Pilkington

Year March	1979	1978
Revenue	548.80	469.50
Profits	45.70	34.10
Per share	0.36	0.27

Leasing Trend Cited

Analysts Cut Estimates on IBM Profits

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP-DJ) — Brokers like to tell customers that the stock market does not discount the same thing twice, but they may have a little trouble convincing owners of International Business Machines.

About a month ago, IBM shares were set back after Daniel Mandresh, analyst at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, cautioned that IBM customers seemed to be more interested in leasing than in buying. This kind of change in customer preferences usually cuts into near-term earnings because leasing profits are realized in the future while sales produce immediate earnings.

On Wednesday, in an otherwise upbeat presentation to Milwaukee analysts, an IBM executive confirmed publicly that the company had "seen some switch recently in our customers' propensity to lease, rather than purchase." Dean Phypers, vice president for finance and planning, added, "If this were to continue, it could result in less favorable period-to-period earnings comparisons in the near term."

IBM stock is still reacting to the company's recognition of a trend that analysts had suspected was developing. Heavy sell orders led to a delayed opening yesterday when the shares finally ended trading 74⅝, off ¾, and today it was down another ⅜.

The company's confirmation also brought a round of reductions in earnings estimates yesterday among Wall Street analysts.

Among the more telling was one by Ulric Weil of Morgan Stanley who cut to $5.75 a share his earlier estimate of $6 for this year, and also scaled back his 1980 estimate to $6.35 from $6.75 a share. "The company corroborates implicitly, but doesn't quantify, this change in the lease-sale picture," he said, "but nobody knows how severe the swing may be. The fact that Phypers is willing to speak about it at all and that he's urging caution about quarterly earnings would indicate it isn't trivial."

Pricing

Analysts say that the trend has been spurred, in part, by IBM's competitive pricing, which causes consumers to wait for further price cuts, and by anticipation of new data-processing equipment, which tends to reinforce a wait-and-see approach.

Harry Edelson, analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert, believes that concern about a business recession also may be playing a role. "Leases are safer than purchases for some users in that case," he said. Mr. Edelson yesterday reduced his 1979 estimate to $5.90 a share from $6.20, and his 1980 estimate to $6.75 from $7.25. He still rates IBM a "buy" for investment purposes but says that pressures on profit margins are likely to develop in the next two quarters.

"In 1978, IBM's outright sales increased 23½ percent while rental and service revenues were up 11.6 percent," he said. "In this year's first quarter, outright sales surged ahead 38.7 percent and rental and service revenues were up only 9.9 percent. We believe outright sales will trend sharply lower the rest of this year."

Mr. Edelson estimates that the rate of gain in outright sales this year will be 15 percent and that rental and service revenues will rise 12 percent. He expects IBM's pretax profit margin to drop to 26.5 percent from 27.5 percent last year.

An IBM spokesman said yesterday that the company would not comment on the earnings estimates, and Mr. Phypers declined to elaborate on his remarks. "We regard short-term earnings comparisons as relatively meaningless," he said. "What is really important is that our order rates, shipments and backlogs remain very strong. Therefore, the long-term outlook for the business is very positive."

U.S. Official On Bribe Act

By Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON, June 15 (NYT) — The head of a White House task force on U.S. exports denied yesterday that his group was seeking to weaken the law prohibiting payment of bribes overseas by U.S. companies.

Testifying before a subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, John Renner said, "The intent of the task force is not to scrap this act or any other, but rather to study its objectives and costs."

The meeting of the subcommittee on oversight and investigations was called after reports earlier this week (IHT, June 13) that the task force had drafted recommendations calling for immediate weakening and eventual abandonment of key provisions of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

The law, passed in 1977, makes it a crime for U.S. companies to pay foreign government officials to obtain business. It also prohibits the falsification of records to cover up illegal payoffs.

Trade Loss

Under questioning by the subcommittee chairman, Rep. Robert Eckhardt, D-Texas, Mr. Renner said that the task force's figure of $1 billion for the annual losses to the nation resulting from the bribery law could be an overstatement. The total, he said, was the result of an informal survey of U.S. companies and a check with U.S. embassies in countries where U.S. firms do a lot of business.

Rep. Eckhardt pressed Mr. Renner for an explanation of why the Securities and Exchange Commission, one of two federal agencies responsible for enforcement of the bribery law, was not included in the task force. "Our mandate was to include only agencies in the executive branch," Mr. Renner said.

When Rep. Eckhardt noted that the Export-Import Bank, which was included in the task force, was an independent agency like the SEC, Mr. Renner said that the bank's inclusion had been a mistake. He said that the Justice Department had kept the SEC informed about the task force's deliberations.

Confusing Economic Data A Worry to Wall Street

NEW YORK, June 15 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange turned in a mixed performance in moderately active trading today as investors were again troubled by confusing economic statistics.

Analysts said a jump in the basic money stock and a rebound in May industrial production weakened the argument of investors who say the economy is slowing and interest rates are peaking.

The basic money stock surged a record $6.9 billion in the latest reporting week and industrial production rose 1.3 percent. Despite the adverse money supply news, Citibank lowered its prime rate to 11½ from 11¾ percent, matching cuts by four other major and about a dozen smaller banks.

Analysts said investors will be watching Monday's report on May housing starts for clues to the direction of the economy. Concern remains over possible price hikes by OPEC at the oil ministers meeting beginning June 26. Meanwhile, analysts say institutions continue to hold large cash reserves and appear willing to commit a portion to stocks at current prices, though they are not aggressive buyers.

The Dow Jones industrial average added a fraction, 0.96, to close at 843.20. Winners led losers by a small margin, 742-to-671. But other popular averages lost ground as turnover slowed to 32.93 million shares from 37.85 million yesterday.

A number of recently strong oil stocks were active and lost ground. Volume leader Amerada Hess fell ¼ to 45½, Tesoro Petroleum 1 to 17⅞ and Mesa Petroleum 1⅜ to 53¾.

Charter Co. slipped 2½ to 33½ and the warrants 2⅛ to 29¾ before trading was halted. After the close, the Big Board said it is raising the margin requirement on the common stock and warrants to 100 percent from 50 percent, effective Monday.

Charter said it is pursuing plans to acquire Carey Energy's refining assets. American Financial Corp. said it is considering a bid for its stake in Charter warrants and convertible preferred shares. American Financial rose 3¾ to 27¼ bid, over-the-counter.

Harnischfeger slipped ½ to 22½. It sued Paccar over its proposed bid to acquire Harnischfeger for $20 a share.

Hunt International gained 2⅝ to 14⅞. Majority holders, members of the Hunt family, proposed to buy the rest of Hunt at $16 a share.

In Chicago, wheat closed irregularly higher, corn and soybeans substantially higher and oats higher.

U.S. Aide Urges Greater Coal Use

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP-DJ) — Energy Secretary James Schlesinger has told President Carter that the United States "just may not make it" without greatly expanding its use of coal, according to a copy of an Energy Department report.

Mr. Schlesinger proposed the creation of a presidential coal commission to consider ways of expanding U.S. coal use, including a possible relaxation of environmental laws. He also proposed a major federal commitment to production of synthetic fuels from coal. Similar proposals for multibillion-dollar federal subsidies for coal fuels have been proposed by House and Senate energy leaders within the last week.

"There will be even less oil in the 1980s than was expected two years ago, and quite possibly no more than is available today," Mr. Schlesinger said. The report on U.S. coal production was requested by Mr. Carter and presented to him earlier this month.

"If this nation is to cope effectively with economic and national security problems during the rest of this century, the obstacles to increased production and use must be removed by an effective national commitment to coal," Mr. Schlesinger said.

Widening Gap

Coal, the nation's most abundant energy resource, will have to close the widening gap between the U.S. energy supply and demand at least until the beginning of the 21st century, the report said. It cited "meager prospects for improvement in world oil supply and long lead times for the introduction of other alternatives."

Mr. Schlesinger called for increasing coal consumption from 623 million tons last year to 1.8 billion tons by 1985 and 2.1 billion tons by 2000. This would mean a 4.5-percent annual increase in coal use, the report said.

Yesterday, Rep. William Moorhead, D-Pa., said that the Carter administration supported his bill to provide up to $2 billion in federal subsidies for synthetic fuels. The measure has been approved by the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee and is awaiting floor action.

Senate Move on Gasohol

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP-DJ) — The Senate agreed yesterday to provide $500 million in loan guarantees to support pilot projects for the production of gasohol, a gasoline-based fuel that is 10-percent alcohol.

Mid East Reports 1979

This year the International Herald Tribune plans to publish a series of in-depth reports covering the Middle East. For details and advertising information contact your local IHT representative or:
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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NEW YORK, June 15, 1979 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.85	1.75
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ z, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	334.00	306.50
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	114-115	73-74
Lead spot, lb	55-58	0.31
Copper elect., lb	84½-89¼	0.67⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.5250	6.0609
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.39½	0.29
Silver N.Y., oz	8.468	5.315
Gold N.Y., oz	280.00	184.85
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) June 15, 1979	1,105.40 f	929.30 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
June 15, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.25	6.25	6.18	6.25	—0.01
Mar	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.20	+0.23
May	9.17	9.17	8.98	9.17	+0.21

Est. sales: 158 sales Thur. 84

Total open interest Thur. 1,846 up 27 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	199.80	200.75	196.00	196.74	— 6.39
Sep	203.15	203.15	197.50	198.17	+ 1.02
Dec	198.99	200.00	195.80	196.16	+ 1.12
Mar	198.00	198.00	193.25	193.25	— 1.10
May	196.50	197.50	193.50	193.63	— 1.29
Jul	196.00	197.50	196.80	193.50	— 1.00
Sep	194.00	195.00	190.00	190.00	— 2.01

Est. sales: 2,600 sales Thur. 1,759

Total open interest Thur. 9,494 off 52 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	8.23	8.32	8.20	8.27	+0.01
Sep	8.66	8.76	8.60	8.70	—0.01
Oct	8.92	9.01	8.84	8.95	.
Jan	9.40	9.45	9.40	9.50	.
Mar	9.75	9.84	9.68	9.75	—0.04
May	9.98	10.04	9.93	9.95	—0.09
Jul	10.14	10.23	10.13	10.19	—0.05

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
June 15, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Amer Hess	722,200	45⅝	— ⅛
Howrd John	627,400	14½	+ ⅜
Tesoro Pet	582,000	17⅜	—1⅛
NLT Corp	546,200	32⅝	+1⅞
IBM s	512,100	74¼	— ⅜
Champ Spk	367,700	13⅝	
Moremont	362,600	40⅞	+ ¼
Mesa Pet	355,100	53¾	—1⅝
Enserch	278,200	24⅛	+1
Woolworth	272,200	26⅞	+ ⅜
StaleyMfg	271,600	26½	+1⅝
Reserve Oil	268,600	21¼	+1
CharterCo	263,900	37¾	+1¼
CoastlSt Gas	248,000	26¼	+ ¾
Nat Semicn	247,000	26⅝	+1⅝

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	32.93	42.03
Advanced	746	645
Volume Up (in millions)	16.24	16.74
Declined	667	839
Volume Down (in millions)	15.98	11.93
Unchanged	453	404
Total Issues	1,866	1,888
New highs	62	50
New lows	7	12

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	840.35	847.11	837.40	843.30	+0.96
20 Trn	240.60	242.70	239.04	240.80	—0.29
15 Util	105.11	105.78	104.53	105.28	—0.21
65 Stk	293.90	296.23	292.52	294.61	—0.18

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	102.78	101.38	102.09	—0.11
Industrials	114.13	112.58	113.34	—0.17
Utilities	51.24	50.28	51.01	+0.12
Finance	12.63	12.44	12.54	+0.02
Transp.	14.85	14.64	14.74	—0.02

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	57.95	57.73	57.85	—0.02
Industrials	62.90	63.74	63.77	—0.02
Transp.	47.81	47.75	47.74	—0.05
Utilities	38.84	38.75	38.83	—0.05
Finance	62.04	61.86	62.01	+0.11

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ConOil Gas	159,000	15⅛	+1⅝
Amdahl	152,800	24	— ⅛
Damson Oil	145,900	11½	+ ¾
Syntex Corp	136,600	35¾	— ⅛
GtBas Pet	132,800	12½	— ⅛
IntrCtyGs g	122,700	13⅝	+ ⅛
RangerOil g	119,300	26⅛	+ ½
NumacOil g	112,400	35	+2⅞
Genl Explor	110,900	8¾	+ ¼
TotalPetl g	107,600	26⅝	+1⅝

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	5.46	5.80
Advanced	296	645
Volume Up (in millions)	3.18	2.83
Declined	278	332
Volume Down (in millions)	1.56	2.00
Unchanged	253	266
Total Issues	827	844
New highs	N.A.	28
New lows	N.A.	12

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.A.	N.A.	197.19	+1.48

Canadian Indexes
June 15, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	268.10	265.47
Toronto	1,580.60	1,568.10

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 index.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	10.38	10.41	10.30	10.30	—0.11
Oct	10.49	10.53	10.41	10.41	—0.07

Est. sales: 5,120 sales Thur. 5,090

Total open interest Thur. 42,109 up 79 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	149.00	149.40	147.60	149.75	+4.20
Sep	152.50	153.00	151.50	150.90	+2.10
Dec	156.25	157.25	155.25	156.15	+3.80
Mar	157.75	158.20	157.75	158.00	+4.30

Est. sales: 812 sales Thur. 2,107

Total open interest Thur. 7,399 off 309 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	95.50	98.25	95.25	98.20	+1.95
Sep	95.75	98.00	95.50	97.90	+1.15
Nov	95.30	97.20	95.05	96.75	+0.50
Jan	95.50	95.90	94.30	95.75	+0.25
Mar	95.90	96.65	95.10	96.60	+0.65
May	95.90	96.20	95.80	97.35	+0.60

Est. sales: 600 sales Thur. 796

Total open interest Thur. 7,689 up 177 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	68.60	69.45	67.60	68.65	+0.54
Oct	66.95	67.60	66.40	66.90	+0.65
Dec	65.45	65.68	64.70	65.56	+0.66
Mar	65.90	66.09	65.15	65.90	+0.30
May	66.60	66.90	60.00	66.50	.
Jul	67.30	67.50	67.15	67.50	.
Oct	67.25	67.25	67.25	66.50	—0.75

Est. sales: 9,050 sales Thur. 9,015

Total open interest Thur. 40,964 up 631 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	84.20	84.40	83.40	83.50	—1.20
Sep	84.60	84.90	83.85	84.00	—1.15
Dec	85.70	85.75	84.80	84.90	—1.20
Jan	85.80	85.80	85.80	84.95	.
Mar	85.80	85.80	85.20	85.10	—1.10
May	85.95	86.10	85.25	85.15	—1.10
Jul	86.10	86.10	86.10	85.20	—1.10
Dec	85.70	86.40	85.40	85.30	—1.10
Mar	86.00	86.00	86.00	85.40	—1.10

Est. sales: 7,600 sales Thur. 8,236

Total open interest Thur. 46,523 off 752 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz					
Jul	852.00	855.00	846.00	851.50	+ 3.00
Sep	867.50	869.50	860.00	866.10	+ 2.90
Dec	886.50	888.80	879.00	885.20	+ 2.80
Jan	891.50	894.50	897.00	890.80	+ 2.70
Mar	902.50	904.00	897.00	902.30	+ 2.70
May	913.00	918.00	913.00	913.80	+ 2.70
Jul	922.70	926.00	920.00	925.30	+ 2.70
Sep	937.50	937.50	927.30	936.80	+ 2.70
Dec	955.50	955.50	955.50	954.60	+ 2.50
Jan	960.00	960.00	960.00	960.30	+ 2.50

Est. sales: 13,000 sales Thur. 15,388

Total open interest Thur. 166,370 off 1,533 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jul	423.90	431.00	422.80	430.00	+ 7.30
Oct	424.00	431.00	423.00	430.10	+ 8.80
Jan	426.50	432.00	424.50	431.80	+ 8.90
Apr	427.50	427.50	427.50	434.30	.
Jul	430.00	431.00	431.00	436.90	+ 9.00

Est. sales: 2,080 sales Thur. 1,861

Total open interest Thur. 9,166 off 11 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Jun	280.10	281.00	279.80	279.80	+ 2.10
Jul	280.50	280.50	280.50	280.90	+ 1.80
Aug	283.00	283.90	282.20	283.10	+ 2.00
Oct	287.80	288.20	287.00	287.70	+ 2.10
Dec	292.00	293.10	291.20	292.30	+ 2.30
Feb	296.70	297.60	295.70	296.70	+ 2.30
Apr	300.50	301.60	300.50	301.10	+ 2.30
Jun	305.00	305.80	304.70	305.50	+ 2.40
Aug	309.50	309.50	309.50	309.90	+ 2.50
Oct	313.50	313.70	313.50	314.30	+ 2.60
Dec	318.60	318.60	318.10	318.70	+ 2.70
Apr	327.50	327.50	327.50	327.50	+ 3.00

Est. sales: 20,500 sales Thur. 18,813

Total open interest Thur. 151,915 off 1,392 from Wed.

CHICAGO FUTURES
June 15, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	4.39½	4.44½	4.24½	4.42¾	+.01¾
Sep	4.48	4.52	4.32	4.50½	+.03¼
Dec	4.61	4.65½	4.45	4.64⅝	+.06
Mar	4.68	4.75	4.51	4.75	+.07½
May	4.65	4.73	4.50	4.72½	+.09
Jul	4.40	4.50	4.34½	4.50	+.06½

Sales Thurs. 16,621.

Total open interest Thurs. 43,380, up 244 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	2.87	2.91	2.82	2.90	+.06
Sep	2.93	2.98	2.88½	2.97½	+.06½
Dec	3.00	3.04	2.95	3.03¾	+.05¼
Mar	3.09	3.13¾	3.05	3.13¼	+.05
May	3.14	3.18½	3.10	3.18½	+.04¾
Jul	3.16	3.19½	3.13½	3.19½	+.03

Sales Thurs. 53,307.

Total open interest Thurs. 177,725, off 242 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	7.83	8.01	7.76	8.00	+.18½
Aug	7.92	8.10	7.83½	8.09	+.19½
Sep	7.98	8.09	7.87	8.09	+.15½
Nov	8.00	8.18	7.87	8.14½	+.17
Jan	8.13½	8.25	7.99½	8.24	+.15
Mar	8.25	8.36½	8.13½	8.36½	+.15
May	8.28½	8.35	8.19	8.35	+.07½
Jul	8.29	8.35	8.21	8.35	+.04

Sales Thurs. 51,000.

Total open interest Thurs. 120,727, off 366 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jul	213.00	219.00	209.50	218.30	+6.70
Aug	215.00	221.50	211.00	221.00	+7.30
Sep	217.00	225.00	213.00	224.50	+9.00
Oct	218.50	224.00	215.50	223.50	+6.50
Dec	221.50	227.00	218.00	226.50	+6.20
Jan	223.00	227.50	220.00	227.20	+5.70
Mar	225.00	230.00	220.50	229.50	+5.00
May	224.00	230.00	223.00	229.70	+4.70
Jul	224.50	227.50	223.00	227.50	+ .40

Sales Thurs. 17,074.

Total open interest Thurs. 57,382, up 1,185 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Jul	27.20	27.30	26.92	27.18	+ .13
Aug	27.45	27.54	27.15	27.43	+ .14
Sep	27.70	27.70	27.30	27.55	+ .07
Oct	27.70	27.80	27.37	27.55	— .02
Dec	27.90	27.90	27.42	27.65	— .02
Jan	27.90	27.90	27.42	27.67	— .03
Mar	27.95	27.95	27.52	27.73	— .13
May	27.80	27.85	27.65	27.85	— .12
Jul	27.85	27.85	27.68	27.83	— .22
Aug	27.85	27.85	27.75	27.75	— .25

Sales Thurs. 12,687.

Total open interest Thurs. 61,983, up 57 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Jul	1.62¾	1.65	1.59½	1.65	+.02
Sep	1.72	1.74½	1.69	1.74¼	+.02¼
Dec	1.80⅝	1.83¼	1.78¼	1.83¼	+.02
Mar	1.85¼	1.87½	1.82½	1.87½	+.02
Jul	1.87	1.88	1.85	1.88	+.01½

Sales Thurs. 1,799.

Total open interest Thurs. 5,576, up 100 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	69.90	70.70	69.65	70.55	+ .60
Aug	67.05	67.75	66.45	67.62	+ .72
Oct	66.00	66.15	65.05	66.07	+ .57
Dec	67.70	68.05	66.95	67.80	+ .35
Jan	68.60	69.50	68.60	68.75	— .25
Feb	69.75	70.15	68.85	69.60	+ .10
Apr	70.70	71.07	69.90	70.60	— .07
Jun	72.00	72.50	71.50	71.80	— .15
Aug	71.25	71.25	70.60	70.60	+ .05
Oct	70.00	70.70	70.00	70.50	+ .15

Est. sales: 25,253; sales Thurs. 35,533.

Total open interest Thurs. 61,122, up 321 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	76.40	76.50	75.60	76.27	— .10
Sep	75.95	76.20	75.15	76.00	+ .20
Oct	75.25	75.35	74.40	75.27	+ .25
Nov	76.25	76.50	75.45	76.17	— .10
Jan	78.45	79.00	78.10	79.00	+ .45

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	79.70	80.35	79.30	79.80	.
Apr	80.50	80.50	80.00	80.40	+ .03
May	81.00	81.00	80.25	80.50	— .25

Est. sales: 3,242; sales Thurs. 5,176.

Total open interest Thurs. 19,546, up 340 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Jun	43.22	44.00	43.22	43.65	+ .43
Jul	41.20	41.88	41.00	41.35	+ .05
Aug	38.70	39.25	38.40	38.70	— .12
Oct	36.65	36.82	35.55	35.62	— .67
Dec	38.20	38.60	37.35	37.70	— .30
Feb	40.20	40.50	39.60	40.10	+ .13
Apr	39.45	40.20	39.45	39.80	.
Jun	43.20	43.50	43.20	43.40	+ .20
Jul	43.50	43.90	43.50	43.70	.

Est. sales: 6,960; sales Thurs. 8,666.

Total open interest Thurs. 28,293, up 1,047 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	43.00	43.47	40.95	41.37	—1.55
Aug	40.80	41.65	38.92	39.42	—1.50
Feb	48.20	49.00	46.80	47.45	— .87
Mar	48.20	48.90	46.60	47.47	— .83
May	48.60	49.50	47.50	48.05	— .85
Jul	49.45	50.40	49.45	49.45	— .35
Aug	48.50	49.00	47.05	47.05	— .75

Est. sales: 6,733; sales Thurs. 7,833.

Total open interest Thurs. 18,557, up 813 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb;					
Jun	48.50	48.50	48.45	48.50	+ .15
Jul	45.95	46.00	45.62	45.65	+ .05
Aug	45.25	45.25	45.25	45.25	.
Sep	.	.	.	43.00	.
Oct				42.65	.
Nov	42.25	42.50	42.10	42.10	.
Dec	43.50	43.50	43.00	43.00	+ .25
Jan	.	.	.	44.00	+ .20
Feb	.	.	.	44.25	+ .05

Sales Thurs. 149.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,698, off 11 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jun	57.00	57.40	56.95	57.00	+ .60
Jul	57.80	59.30	57.60	59.10	+1.80
Aug				57.05	+ .05
Sep	61.60	62.30	61.60	61.95	+ .15
Oct	.	.	.	57.75	.
Nov	.	.	.	62.75	+ .55
Dec	64.95	64.95	64.15	64.15	— .65

Est. sales: 111; sales Thurs. 73.

Total open interest Thurs. 555, off 1 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jul	227.00	227.00	224.20	225.50	—2.20
Sep	215.50	215.50	212.80	213.40	—2.30
Nov	204.00	204.50	202.80	202.90	—1.50
Jan	204.50	204.90	204.00	204.50	—1.30
Mar	209.00	209.00	208.50	208.50	— .90
May	211.70	212.80	211.50	211.50	—1.00

Est. sales: 1,606; sales Thurs. 1,872.

Total open interest Thurs. 7,928, off 99 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jul	194.70	194.70	193.50	194.50	+ .90
Sep	197.50	197.80	196.60	197.80	+1.10
Nov	196.50	196.80	195.80	196.80	+ .90
Jan	198.00	198.30	197.20	198.30	+ .30
Mar	200.10	200.70	199.50	200.00	— .40
May	202.50	203.00	201.00	201.50	— .50
Jul	203.00	203.00	203.00	203.00	—1.00
Sep	.	.	.	203.00	—1.00
Nov	.	.	.	203.00	— .50

Sales: Thurs. 688.

Total open interest Thurs. 4,201, off 61 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	91.12	91.14	90.80	90.85	—.30
Sep	91.50	91.52	91.27	91.29	—.27
Dec	91.73	91.79	91.56	91.59	—.22
Mar	91.95	91.95	91.71	91.73	—.26
Jun	91.92	91.99	91.76	91.82	—.22
Sep	91.84	91.89	91.71	91.76	—.17
Dec	91.80	91.82	91.65	91.70	—.16
Mar	91.88	91.90	91.65	91.67	—.20

Est. sales: 10,514; sales Thurs. 8,555.

Total open interest Thurs. 64,625, off 928 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	88-15	88-15	88-00	88-00	—11
Sep	88-03	88-04	87-20	87-24	—13
Dec	88-02	88-02	87-21	87-25	—13
Mar	88-00	88-03	87-19	87-23	—13
Jun	87-26	87-29	87-13	87-18	—12
Sep	87-19	87-19	87-06	87-11	—11
Dec	87-11	87-12	86-31	87-02	—13
Mar	87-04	87-04	86-26	86-29	—11
Jun	87-00	87-00	86-22	86-22	—12
Sep	86-25	86-25	86-15	86-17	—11
Dec	86-19	86-19	86-08	86-11	—10

Sales: Thurs. 4,175 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 70,867, up 199 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.)					
Jun	91-16	91-16	90-30	90-31	—19
Sep	91-15	91-15	90-26	90-30	—20
Dec	91-09	91-11	90-28	90-31	—19
Mar	91-11	91-12	90-29	91-01	—17
Jun	91-07	91-08	90-27	90-31	—15
Sep	91-03	91-03	90-24	90-27	—12
Dec	91-00	91-00	90-19	90-23	—13
Mar	90-25	90-25	90-17	90-20	—12
Jun	90-22	90-22	90-16	90-17	—12
Sep	90-20	90-20	90-15	90-15	—12
Dec	90-17	90-17	90-12	90-12	—13

Sales Thurs. 5,741 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 58,432, up 1,918 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Jun	9.99	10.03	9.99	10.03	+ .09
Sep	9.50	9.62	9.43	9.61	+ .24
Dec	9.29	9.44	9.29	9.44	+ .25
Mar	8.98	9.15	8.98	9.15	+ .25
Jun	.	.	.	9.22	+ .25
Sep	.	.	.	9.30	+ .25

Sales Thurs. 133 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,588, off 10 from Wed.

European Markets
(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.50
Albert Heijn	93.10
Algembank	343.00
Amrobank	69.20
A'Dam Rub	50.50
Fokker	25.30
Heineken	82.10
H.V.A.	57.00
Hoogovens	30.30
K.L.M.	100.00
Nat. Nedder	102.70
Pakhoed	47.00
Philips	23.60
Robeco	162.70
Rolinco	131.50
Rorento	111.50
Royal Dutch	143.30
Unilever	122.50
Van Ommer	182.50
VMF-Stork	40.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,535
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,770
Cockerill	520
Electrobel	6,840
GB-Inno-BM	2,595
Hoboken	3,080
Petrofina	4,460
Ph. Gevaert	1,252
Soc. Generale	2,110
Solvay	2,430
Un. Miniere	870

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	52.30
B.A.S.F.	136.00
Bayer	134.80
Commerzbnk	192.30
Cont. Gummi	54.50
Daimler	271.00
Demag	158.00
Deutsche Bnk	267.50
Dresdner Bnk	211.50
Hoechst	125.70
Hoesch	44.50
Karlstadt	282.00
Kaufhof	212.00
K.H.D.	178.50
Lufthansa	84.50
Mannesmann	151.20
Metallgesell.	229.50
Neckermann	154.00
RWE.new	168.80
Schering	239.50
Siemens	243.60
Thyssen	87.20
Varta	164.20
Veba	150.10
Volkswagen	212.00

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.91
Anglo-Am	0.42½
Barclays Bnk	4.48
Beecham Gp	5.30
BICC	1.30
Boots	1.91
Bowater	1.74
BAT Ind.	2.66
BOC Int'l	0.74½
Brit. Pet.	11.46
Burmah	1.26
Cadbury Sc.	0.59½
Chartered	1.46
Courtaulds	0.95
De Beer D	4.01
Decca Rec	3.15
Distillers	2.14
Dunlop	0.68
E Mus Ind	0.98
GEC	3.62
Free St Ged	25.00
GKN	2.58
Glaxo Gp	4.53
Gold Fields	2.39
Gt Un St	3.64
Guinness	1.88
Hawker-Sidd	2.04
Hudson Bay	$ 13.00
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.56
Imps	0.92
Marks & Spen.	1.10
Metal Box	3.02
Nichols	0.54
Plessey	1.05
Rand Mines	0.51
Rank Org.	2.22
Royal Dutch	36½
R.T.Z.	2.97
Shell	3.60
Thorn (A)	4.18
Tube Invest.	3.74
Union Carb.	3.93
Vickers	1.73
War L3½	0.31
West Deep	$ 16 1/16
West Drief	$ 49¼
West Hold	$ 35.00
West Min	1.31
Woolworth	0.76
ZCI	0.10¾

Milan

Bastogi	789.00
ERBA	1,737.00
ErcMarelli	269.00
Fiat	2,657.00
Finsider	162.75
Generali	43,995.00
IFI	2,257.00
Italgas	708.00
Italsider	400.00
LaRinas	116.25
Montedis	186.00
Olivetti	1,146.50
Pirelli	1,639.00
Snia Visco	877.00

Paris

Air Liquide	402.00
Aquitaine	718.00
BSN	625.00
Carrefour	1,740.00
Cim Lafarge	244.00
Cie Bancaire	393.00
CFP	191.00
CGE	385.00
CCF	153.00
Ferodo	354.30
Gen Occident	260.50
Imetal	75.00
L Oreal	660.00
Mach Bull	57.10
Michelin	963.00
Moet Henn	456.00
Moulinex	87.00
Paribas	206.00
PUK	96.50
Penarroya	40.00
Perrier	276.00
Peugeot	323.00
Rh Poulenc	130.40
Saclior	18.00
St Gobain	136.30
Suez	279.90
Telemecan	667.00
Thomson	218.00
Usinor	11.20

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,245
Buehrle	2,530
B Bover:	1,750
Cib Geigy	1,275
Cr Suisse	2,150
Fisher	730
HofRochN	7,575
Nestle	3,470
Sandoz	4,275
Ste B. Suisse	372
Sulzer	2,570
U.B. Suisse	3,115

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
June 15, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	898.00	899.00	912.00	913.00
3 months	909.00	909.50	923.00	923.50
Cathodes: spot	865.00	866.00	877.00	878.00
3 months	888.50	889.00	902.00	904.00
Tin: spot	7,490.00	7,500.00	7,520.00	7,540.00
3 months	7,100.00	7,110.00	7,165.00	7,185.00
Lead: spot	700.00	703.00	686.00	688.00
3 months	638.00	640.00	629.00	630.00
Zinc: spot	359.50	360.50	359.50	361.50
3 months	372.50	373.00	372.50	373.00
Silver: spot	403.10	403.50	401.40	401.70
3 months	414.70	415.00	413.30	413.50
Nickel: 3 months	3,045.00	3,055.00	N.A.	N.A.

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
June 15, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	955	970	Unch.
Aug	980	970	970	975	—10
Oct	1,020	1,013	1,016	1,017	—5
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,012	1,020	—6
Dec	1,048	1,045	1,045	1,055	—6
Mar	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,085	—3
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,100	1,110	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,125	1,140	—5
111 lots.					
COCOA					
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,502	1,545	—3
Sep	1,565	1,550	1,545	1,557	—2
Dec	1,600	1,583	1,583	1,584	+3
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,580	1,598	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,590	1,610	+10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	+5
13 lots					

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
June 15, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	107.75	106.80	107.55	107.70	107.50	107.60
Oct	112.25	111.00	111.95	112.00	111.80	111.90
Dec	116.25	115.10	116.00	116.10	115.85	115.90
Mar	121.25	120.40	121.25	121.40	121.20	121.35
May	124.25	123.10	123.85	123.95	124.00	124.10
Aug	126.75	126.75	127.25	127.50	127.25	127.65
Oct	130.75	130.75	130.75	130.80	130.50	130.75
1,274 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Jul	1,679	1,650	1,660	1,661	1,649	1,650
Sep	1,705	1,679	1,687	1,688	1,683	1,665
Dec	1,765	1,740	1,746	1,748	1,726	1,727
Mar	1,780	1,758	1,760	1,762	1,738	1,740
May	1,793	1,775	1,772	1,775	1,750	1,757
Jly	1,785	1,784	1,784	1,785	1,765	1,775
Sep	1,805	1,802	1,801	1,802	1,778	1,800
2,932 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jul	2,021	2,017	2,031	2,035	2,093	2,095
Sep	2,050	2,005	2,017	2,020	2,084	2,085
Nov	2,050	2,000	2,011	2,019	2,086	2,089
Jan	2,050	2,015	2,015	2,020	2,085	2,088
Mar	2,032	2,000	2,003	2,005	2,063	2,064
May	2,025	2,004	2,000	2,004	2,055	2,077
Jly	2,010	2,018	1,990	2,013	2,035	2,050
10,127 lots of 5 tons.						

IMM Futures
June 15, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
June	0.5852	0.5900	0.5849a	0.5895b	+0.0080
Sept	0.5895	0.6042	0.5977	0.6041	+0.0099
Dec	0.6090	0.6160	0.6089a	0.6156	+0.0112
Mar	0.6200	0.6290	0.6192a	0.6250	+0.0103
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6350b	+0.0103
GUILDER					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
FRENCH FRANC					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2272b	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2270b	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2230	Unch
YEN					
June	4555	4568	4558	4558	+0019
Sept	4615	4631	4604	4628	+0036
Dec	4662	4680	4660	4675	+0031
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	4728b	Unch.
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
June	2.1055	2.1120	2.1020	2.1090	+0.0110
Sept	2.0895	2.0975	2.0850	2.0965	+0.0145
Dec	2.0800	2.0885	2.0780	2.0885	+0.0160
Mar	2.0700	2.0740b	2.0700	2.0780	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
June	0.8540	0.8543	0.8517	0.8519a	—0.0032
Sept	0.8525	0.8536	0.8506	0.8506	—0.0037
Dec	0.8528	0.8534	0.8502	0.8510	—0.0033
Mar	0.8525	0.8525	0.8500	0.8500	Unch.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
June	0.5286	0.5299	0.5274	0.5292	+0.0043
Sept	0.5345	0.5370	0.5343	0.5367	+0.0056
Dec	0.5395	0.5420	0.5386	0.5412a	+0.0059
Mar	0.5426	0.5465b	0.5426	0.5465b	+0.0059
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5175b	+0.0090

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—62

Allied Pd, Amax 5.25pf, Amer Hess, AmeHess pf, AGenConv, AmGen Ins, AGIn 1.80pf, ArchDan M, Arrow Elect, BelcoPet s, Bemis Co, Braun CF, Bklyn UGas, Bullerint s, Cadence Ind, Carrier pf, CentrnData, Champ Spk, CoastSt Gas, CstStGs pfB, CstStGs pfA, CoreInd s, EastGsF, Enserch, GenAmOil, GenCinema s, GtWnFin s, HelimBrw s, Horizon Cp, HuffyCp, Inexco Oil, LTVCp pfl, LTV 2.60pf, Laclede Gas, MarathMf s, Maremont, McMoranOil, NLT Corp, NewarkRes, NoAmCoal, NorNat Gas, Northgate g, Over Shiphg, Patrick Petl, Penncorp n, Reserve Oil, RsvOil 1.75pf, SCM Corp, StJoe Min, StLouSanF, SnapOnTool s, SouNEng Tl, SouthRoyl, SouthldRoy wi, StaleyMfg, SunComp, SunComp pf, Superior Oil, Telepromp, Tenneco, Wn Publish, Wilshire Oil

NEW LOWS—7

Arkans Best, CompTose, FreeprtMin wi, GifW 5.75pf, NIMedCre s, PrimeCm s, StauffChm s

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, June 15, 1979

AELInd	5⅞	6⅝
AFAProt	6½	8½
AVMCp	3⅞	4⅜
AddisnW	11¼	12
AdvRoss	2⅝	3
AdvMicr	30	30¾
AlexAlex	27½	28¼
Allcoinc	24½	25½
AllynB	9¼	10¼
AFinCp	27¼	28¼
AFurn	5 1-16	5 5-16
AGreet	11⅝	12¼
AIntGp	51½	52½
AMicros	18	18½
AWelding	17½	18½
Amterr	3½	3⅞
Anadite	8¼	8⅝
AnheusB	23⅝	24¼
AntoCp	9	9½
ArdenGp	3⅝	3⅞
ArkWGs	23½	24¼
AsdColo	23	23¾
AllGsLt	15⅛	15½
BairdCp	7	7½
BangHE	13½	14
BkamRt	16⅞	17⅛
BasicRs g	8⅝	8⅞
BassttFr	16¼	17
BaylsMk	9⅝	10⅛
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	32⅞	33½
BibbCo	13⅛	13⅝
BirdSon	23	24½
Birtchr	1⅝	2
BlkHills	24¼	25
Bonanza	3⅝	3⅞
Brooks	29	30½
BrwTom	27	27⅞
Buckbee	6	6½
Buckeye	19⅝	20⅝
BurnupS	5⅝	6⅛
CalWtSv	32½	34
ConrodH	1¾	2¼
CapSwC	13½	14
CapitrAir	3⅛	3½
CareCp	7⅞	8¼
CaVIPS	15⅝	16
ChmLea	25¾	26¼
ChesUtl	10	10¼
CircleF	4½	5½
CitzUtA	40¼	41
CitzUtB	36	36¾
ClarkJL	28	29½
ClowCp	8⅞	9¼
ColuVent	1½	2¼
ComCIH	23⅝	24¼
CrolShr	20½	22½
CmwTel	41	43
ConPop	62½	63½
Crawfd	15	16
CrosTre	21½	21⅝
CuttrFed	1½	2¼
Cyclfron	15½	17
DanlyM	21¼	22¼
DiaDes	13¾	14¼
DavtMal	24	26
DeklbAg	27½	28¼
DeLuxC	31¼	32
DefCanT	12	13
DetIntB	23	24
DeweyEl	1⅝	2¾
DiaCrys	24½	25¼
DixnCru	34½	36
Docutel	7⅝	8
DollrGn	8⅝	9⅛
Donldsn	21⅝	22¼
DorchGs	17⅛	17⅝
DaviDB	18	18¼
DunkinD	12⅞	13⅛
Durlron	15½	16½
EatnVnce	5⅝	6
EconLab	22⅝	22⅞
ElPasEl	10⅛	10⅜
ElderBe	8	8⅝
EleNucl	4⅞	5¼
ElModul	5⅝	6¼
EnrDev	15	16
Entwistl	2⅝	3
EqtOil	38¼	39⅛
EthanAl	31½	32½
Fabri	13-16	1 1-16
FidUnLf	36½	37
FtBkSys	37½	38¼
FtBostn	21⅛	22
FtEmpS	13⅛	13⅝
FtWnFin	6¼	6½
Flickgr	13⅛	13⅝
FloatPnt	15	16
FloWalU	⅝	⅞
ForestO	20½	21
Formigli	2	2⅜
FrankCo	8	8½
FrankEl	12	12½
GnRlEst	9	10½
GnReins	82	84
GovEFn	11⅞	12½
GreenM	12	12½
GravAdv	32½	35½
GilIntst	15½	17
Gvrodyn	4½	5
Hardwk	13¼	14
HrpRow	11⅝	12⅝
HaroGp	22¼	23
HartfNl	17½	18
HenrdF	21	21¾
Helobm	2⅝	2⅞
Hoover	16	16½
HorizRs	1½	2
Hyattint	15⅝	16¼
IndNucl	4⅛	4⅝
Infraind	3⅝	4¼
IntelCp	48½	49½
IntreEar	6½	7¼
IntmlGs	14	14½
InBkWsh	8½	8⅞
IwaSoUt	25½	26
JamWP h	8	8⅝
Jamsby	14½	15¼
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JoslynM	18½	19¼
KaisSt pf	18½	19¼
Kalvar	2⅛	2⅝
Kamon	20½	21¼
KmpAm	13¼	13¾
KateGre	5-16	11-16
Kaysam	3	4½
KellySv	26½	28
Keuffel	17	18
Kimball	14⅝	15⅛
Kinglnt	15¼	16¼
KnapeV	14	15
Kratos	15	16
Lancein	19¾	20
LandRes	3⅛	3⅝
LaneCo	22⅞	23½
LiqStar	6½	7¼
LinBcst	46¼	47
Logetrn	9⅝	10⅛
MadsGE	15⅝	15⅝
MagellPel	3¼	3 7-16
MalrRth	2	2¼
Malikrt	28¾	29¾
MalAsst	16⅞	17⅜
MaulLP	29½	31
McCorm	15½	16
McQuay	13⅛	14
MidsxW	21	22
MdldCan	6	6½
MidlRes	4 9-16	4 13-16
MidlBks	27	28
Millipr	26¾	27½
MissVlG	14	15
MontCel	6¼	6⅝
MoorePd	19½	20½
MorgRes	1⅝	2½
Mostek	24½	25
MatchM	36	38
MatClub	6	6½
Mueller	23	24
NaroCo	23	24½
NatGOil	14⅛	15¼
NwldRE	15½	16½
NJNGas	14½	15⅝
NielsnA	24⅛	24⅝
NielsnB	24	24⅝
NoCarGs	11⅝	12
NoEOil un	74	75½
NwINGs	12⅛	12¾
NwstPS	18	18½
Noxell	20	20½
OgilvyM	19½	20¼
OhFerro	9⅝	10⅛
OtterTP	21½	22
PCAInt	7½	8
PabstB	12⅛	12¾
PcGaR	19¾	20½
PauleyP	12⅛	13
PeerMf	8½	9¼
PenaEnt	15⅛	15⅝
Petrolit	49	50
Pettibon	22¼	23¼
PierceSS	9⅝	10½
Pinkrtn	29¼	30¼
PionHiB	21¾	22¼
Plastline	2⅞	3⅜
Possis	5⅝	6½
Progrp	1	1⅜
PbSvNC	12⅝	12⅝
PortBen	18	18⅜
PutDCap	8½	9
Quallnns	5⅛	5⅝
RagenPr	10½	10⅝
Raychm	89	91
Raymnd	28	29
RecoEq	6¼	7⅛
RoadEx	29¾	30½
RobbMy	37	39
Roselon	4	5
Rouse	14	14⅝
RusStov	15½	16
Sadlier	3⅝	4¼
ScanDl	2⅛	2½
ScripoH	48	51
SelsDelt	11½	12
Svcmstr	28	29
Shawmt	34⅛	35¼
SolidSIS	12½	13½
SCalWtr	14	14¾
SwGsCp	11⅝	12
SwElSv	15½	16¼
Slandyn	27½	28¼
StdRegs	26	27
StanHP	25¼	26¼
SterlSt	6	6½
StrawCl	25	26½
SuperEl	10	10⅝
TIME DC	5⅝	6⅛
Tampax	29	30
TecumP	60½	62½
Tennant	28⅝	30½
Tiprary	12	12½
ToscoCp	18½	18⅝
TrnsOcO	18⅝	19⅛
TricoPd	43	46
TrimOG	7	7½
TysonFd	14½	15½
UnMcGil	9⅝	10⅛
USSurg	19⅝	20⅝
USTrck	14½	15
UVaBsh	24¼	24¾
UpPenP	16⅝	17½
ValvGas	10¼	10⅝
VanDus	19⅛	20½
Velcro g	9⅛	9⅝
VaNBsh	15	15½
WshEnr	14⅛	14⅝
WebbRs	24	25
Weldtrn	2⅛	3
WigtnMg	9⅝	10⅛
WellsGo	5½	6¼
WinMtg	4⅝	5¼
WmorC	34⅛	35½
WoodLat	27⅛	28½
WWEng	8 5-16	8 9-16
WrightW	4⅛	5⅛
ZionUtc	19⅝	20⅛

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22½	12½	Rexham .60	3.2	8	51	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ¼
21¼	15½	Rexnrd .96	5.5	6	40	17½	17¼	17⅜	
65	53½	Reynln 3.80	6.7	6	268	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	
75	58¼	Reyln pf2.25	3.6		4	62	62	62	+ ½
50⅜	48⅝	Reyln pf4.10	8.1		5	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	27⅞	ReyMtl 1.80	5.2	4	169	35⅛	34¾	34¾	— ⅝
84	61½	ReyM pf4.50	6.2		1	73	73	73	
45	40⅝	ReyM pf2.37	5.7		3	41½	41½	41½	
25¼	16½	RichCo 1.20	6.4	4	26	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
31	19⅜	RchMer 1.06	5.0	8	333	21⅝	20⅝	21	+ ¼
21⅞	15⅞	RiegelT 1.50	8.3	8	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
35¼	21¾	RioGran 1	3.0	7	49	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	12⅝	RioGr pf.88	4.6		24	17½	17¼	17¼	
26	16⅞	RiteAid .54	2.6	8	23	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
29½	17	Robshw 1.30	6.8	6	68	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
35	22⅝	Robtsn 1.90	6.1	6	30	31⅝	31	31¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	8½	Robins .40	4.4	8	266	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	RochG 1.44b	8.5	7	55	17⅞	17	17	+ ¼
20⅛	15⅜	RochTl 1.56	8.0	8	50	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
15½	10⅝	Rockwr 1	6.6	5	13	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
40¼	30⅜	Rockwl 2.60	6.6	6	483	39⅞	39¼	39½	
97½	76½	Rkint pf4.75	4.9		5	97	96½	96½	— ½
40¼	30½	RohmH 1.52	4.1	7	17	37	37	37	— ⅛
19⅝	10	Rohrind		4	92	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
23⅝	16¼	Rollins .72	3.8	9	462	19⅝	18¼	19⅛	— ¼
40	28⅝	Rolm s		27	67	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ½
6¼	2½	Ronson			2	35	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	9¾	Roper s .90	9.2	6	39	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	
21½	13⅞	Rorer .76	5.1	11	390	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	
27	15	Rosario .60	2.4	12	162	25½	24	25⅛	+1⅞
27¼	15⅛	Rowan .10	.4	12	380	24¼	23½	24⅛	+ ½
19½	13	RCCos 1.04	7.1	47	15	14¼	14½	14⅝	
70	57	RoyID 5.09e	7.4	4	206	69	68¾	69	+ ⅛
34¾	21¾	Rubbrm .76	3.1	9	78	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	9¾	RussTog .88	8.6	6	16	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
23⅝	14⅞	RyanH 1	5.3	8	30	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅝
30⅛	18⅞	RyderS 1b	4.9	6	141	20½	20⅛	20⅝	
		— S—S—S —							
10¼	5⅝	SCA .35f	3.9	13	517	9	8⅞	9	
26	16¼	SCM 1.10	4.1	5	2333	u27½	25½	26⅞	+ ⅞
23¼	12½	SPSTec .50	2.8	8	14	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
37⅝	23½	Sabine .56	1.5	30	50	37	36⅞	37	
17	8	Safedin .32	1.9	15	153	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	
46	34⅜	Safewy 2.60	7.1	7	512	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	7½	SagaCp .44	5.4	5	58	8⅛	8	8⅛	
29⅞	21¾	StJoMn 1.40	4.6	12	281	u31¼	30	30½	+ ⅞
14	11¼	StJoLP 1.26	10.	8	2	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
45⅞	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	5.4	6	44	u46½	45⅝	46¼	+ ⅜
11⅛	10	SPaul 1e	9.4		37	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
35¼	26⅝	StRegP 1.80	5.7	7	29	31⅝	31½	31½	
8¾	5½	Salant .40	6.3	6	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
21½	6¼	Sambos		58	159	7½	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
16	14	SDieGE 1.44	9.6	8	159	15¼	14⅞	15	— ⅛
18¾	9⅝	SJuanR 1.05t	6.8	17	72	15⅜	15	15½	— ⅛
23¼	12⅞	Sanders .40	1.9	10	37	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
42¼	29⅝	SFeInd 2.40	5.7	6	508	42⅛	41⅝	41⅞	— ½
11½	8	SFeIn pf.50	4.4		2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
40½	18¼	SFeInt .72	3.3	17	588	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ¼
19⅝	13	SgtWel .88	5.2	8	23	17	16¾	16⅞	— ¼
9¼	4⅝	SaulRE			41	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
8½	3½	SavASfp		16	74	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ¼
15	7	SavOnD .40	4.4	7	12	9	8⅞	9	
13⅝	9⅝	SavEIP 1	9.8	4	24	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
15	11⅝	SavE A 1.34	10.		15	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
24	11⅝	Savin .70	4.3	4	287	17	16¼	16⅛	— ⅜
8⅜	4⅝	Saxon		5	88	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
6⅛	2⅝	Schaefer			34	5⅝	5¼	5⅛	+ ¼
38	27⅛	SchrPlo 1.44	4.6	8	593	31½	31⅛	31¼	
63⅝	61½	SchrPl pf5.07	8.0		1	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
15¾	9	Schlitz .40	3.3	30	1244	12⅝	11½	12¼	+ ⅝
77	66¾	Schlmb s1.30	1.5	18	718	75	74	74½	
39⅝	24½	SciAtla .24	.6	15	16	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	— ½
25⅛	25⅛	SciAtla wi			5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
27¼	18	SCOA s .90	3.9	7	57	23½	22¾	23	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	ScotLad .36r	7.4		136	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
36½	22	ScotFet 1.60	6.0	6	27	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
21¾	15⅝	ScottF .80	4.2	8	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
19⅞	13½	ScottP .92	5.5	6	476	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	8¼	Scottys .36	2.8	8	118	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
24⅞	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.4	6	83	19½	19	19	— ⅛
9¼	6⅜	Scudder		18	26	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf.81e	8.8		1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
14⅝	11⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	12.		4	12½	12½	12½	
33⅞	15½	SeaCont .42	2.3	6	91	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	7.8	5	52	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
17¼	9½	SeabWA .40b	2.4	11	457	17⅝	17	17	
31½	23	Seafst 1.12	4.2	7	140	26⅜	26½	26½	
34⅜	22⅝	Seagrm g1.12		12	107	32⅜	32	32⅛	— ¼
17½	10½	Seagrv .27e	1.8	7	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17¾	15¼	SealAir n.40	2.4	10	39	16½	16¼	16⅛	
29¼	19¼	SealPw 1.10	4.3	7	11	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
16⅛	10⅝	SearleG .52	3.7	10	1379	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
26⅝	18⅜	Sears 1.28	6.4	7	1091	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
14⅝	5⅞	Seatrain		55	85	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
29⅛	26½	SecPac n1.80	6.2	5	404	29⅞	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
48¼	24⅛	Sedco .64	2.3	13	76	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅜
14¾	11⅜	SeIgLt 1.30b	9.9	5	63	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
15⅝	7⅝	Shakspr .52	4.9	8	18	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	11½	Shaklee .74	5.1	6	63	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
17½	7⅝	ShearH .40	2.9	3	100	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
43⅞	30⅜	ShellOil 2	4.9	7	248	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	— ½
32⅛	29⅞	ShellT s		6	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅞	ShelGlo .70	6.7	4	105	10½	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
20½	14⅝	ShelG pf1.35	8.2		14	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
31⅝	19⅝	Shrwin		18	48	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
58	44	Shrw pf4.40	9.7		z90	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	
14⅛	12½	SierPac 1.22	8.9	7	47	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Signal .80	3.1	6	681	26⅛	25¼	26	+ ⅝
38⅝	28⅝	Signode 1.48	4.4	7	94	34⅛	34	34	
21⅝	10⅜	SimPrec .24	1.3	14	128	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	8⅛	SimpPat .56	4.5	13	307	12⅞	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
23⅜	12⅞	Singer .80	6.0	5	176	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
37⅝	30⅛	Singr pf3.50	11.		3	32	31⅞	32	+ ¼
30⅞	22½	Skaggs .80	3.2	8	25	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
17⅛	9½	Skyline .48	4.7	8	173	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
24⅞	17⅜	SmithA 1.40	7.7	3	2	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
58	39	Smithln 1.12	2.1	10	96	53⅞	53	53⅜	+ ⅝
45⅜	38⅜	Smikln s		15	780	45¼	44	44½	+ ⅜
22	14½	SmithTr 1	6.0	4	5	16⅞	16¼	16¼	
26¼	16½	Smucker 1	5.1	7	3	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
22¼	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.7	12	78	u22⅛	21⅜	21⅛	— ¼
18⅝	7⅝	SonyCp .10e	1.0	17	293	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
21½	16⅛	SooLin s		8	40	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
6½	2⅞	SoAtlTr			12	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
19	15	SCrEG 1.68	10.	8	287	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
29	24	SCrE pf2.50	9.8		1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
45⅛	26⅝	Soutdwr .60	1.4	7	9	43⅝	43½	43½	
15⅜	11½	SoetBk .88	5.8	6	56	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
27⅜	23½	SoCalE 2.48	9.2	7	1394	27⅛	27	27	
16¼	12	SouthCo 1.54	12.	10	889	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
20⅞	17⅛	SoInGE 1.52	8.2	6	19	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
39½	29½	SoNRes 1.25	3.4	7	213	37	36½	37	+ ⅜
40⅛	34½	SNETel 3.60	8.8	7	26	u40⅞	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
33⅛	25	SouPac 2.40	7.7	6	97	31½	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
57¼	44⅞	SouRy 3.20	5.9	6	82	54⅜	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	26⅝	SoRy pf2.60	9.4		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
27¾	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	6.5	9	52	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
34⅜	25¼	Souind .84	3.0	10	62	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
70⅜	39¼	SouRoyl 1.20	1.7	20	171	u73	70	72	+2¼
35½	34¼	SouRoyl wi			13	u36⅞	35⅛	36⅝	+1⅜
22⅛	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.3	5	56	21	20⅛	20⅝	— ¼
29⅝	22¼	SwtBsh 1.24	5.2	7	11	24⅛	24	24	— ½
19⅞	10⅜	SwtFore .40	2.2	5	342	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ½
74	21¼	SwtFl pf1.50	4.4		16	34½	33⅞	34	— ½
15⅝	13⅛	SwtPS 1.28	9.7	8	75	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27¾	12½	SpartF .48	1.5	11	254	27⅝	27	27	— ⅛
15½	18½	Sparton .80	6.3	6	8	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	15⅛	SpectPh		14	30	23	22⅞	23	
23½	13⅛	SperryH 1	7.4	4	17	13½	13⅛	13½	
51⅞	39⅝	SperryR 1.56	3.4	7	645	45⅝	45⅛	45½	— ¼
20⅛	14	SprngsM 1.05	6.2	5	5	17	16⅞	17	
26¼	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.6	8	96	23¼	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	25½	Squibb 1.08	3.6	12	338	30¼	30	30⅛	
13⅝	11⅛	StaRite n.70	5.6	7	25	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
25⅜	16½	Staley 1	3.8	18	2716	u26½	25	26⅝	+1⅝
29⅝	22⅝	StBrnd 1.36	5.4	10	584	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
35	19⅝	StBPnt .64	2.9	9	212	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
20½	13½	StdMotA .64	3.8	7	16	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
50⅞	38⅛	StOilCl 2.80	5.8	7	654	48⅛	47½	48	
67⅝	46½	StOInd 3	4.7	8	446	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅛
59	26⅞	StOilOh 1.20	2.2	11	1321	55⅜	53⅞	54⅝	+ ⅞
61⅛	56⅝	SOOh pf3.75	6.3		z20	60	60	60	
12⅞	7⅛	StPacCp .50b	5.3	4	55	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
19¼	12⅝	Standex .70	4.2	7	14	17¼	16⅞	16⅝	— ⅜
29	22¼	StanW 1.08	3.9	7	45	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
30¼	22¾	Starret 1.32a	4.8	6	2	27½	27¼	27½	
6⅛	3½	StMutInv		14	28	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
11¾	9¾	StaMSe 1.05	10.		45	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	19⅛	StoufCh s1.10	5.8	6	457	19⅞	d19	19	— ⅞
12⅝	8½	Sterchi .48	7.0	5	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
8⅜	6⅛	SterlBcp .66	8.8	5	55	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
21⅛	14	SterlDg .84	4.2	12	793	20	19⅝	20	
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre .12b	2.7	15	84	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .60	2.5	10	112	24½	24	24¼	
18⅛	13⅝	StevenJ 1.20b	8.6	5	76	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
28⅝	28¼	StewWa s1.88	6.6	7	58	28⅝	28⅛	28½	
37⅞	28⅞	StokVC 1.32	4.0	11	33	33	32⅝	32¾	— ¼
50	37⅞	StoneW 2.75r	6.4	8	4	43	43	43	
29⅞	10½	StonCon .60	2.5	13	74	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	6.6	5	42	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅜	StorTec s		14	828	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
42⅝	26	StorerB 1.30	3.3	10	65	40	40	40	+ ⅛
17⅛	12½	StridRit 1.08	8.0	6	14	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
32⅜	23½	StuWor 1.25	4.8	5	204	26⅛	26	26⅛	
5	2⅜	SuavSho .20	5.2	16	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
26⅜	16½	SubPrG 1.44	5.4	8	218	26½	26	26½	+ ¼
32	22	SunChm .60	2.1	5	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
28⅜	19	SunEl .68	2.3	14	90	25⅝	25½	25⅛	
54½	36⅛	SunCo 3	5.5	7	218	u54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+ ⅜
56¾	37½	SunC pf2.25	4.0		14	u57	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅜
25	16⅝	Sunbm 1.40	6.1	7	429	23½	22¾	22⅞	— ½
26⅜	19	Sundstr 1	3.8	8	715	26	25⅛	26	+1
69⅜	50	Sunds pf3.50	5.5		35	64½	63	64	+1
17½	9	SunsM		3.0	17	214	13½	13⅛	13⅛
20¼	15⅛	SuprVal .54	2.9	9	18	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
437	244½	SuprOil 2.80	.6	28	87	u445	433	444	+12
16⅛	9⅝	SuprmkG .48	3.6	5	83	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
31	21½	Suprn pf1.30	4.8		1	27	27	27	+ ½
12⅝	4⅛	Supscp			19	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	SutroM .97e	9.2	9	10	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
29⅛	19⅝	Swank 1.40a	6.9	6	48	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ½
23⅝	14½	Sybron .96	4.3	9	261	22⅛	21⅞	22¼	+ ¼
40¼	30	Sybrn pf2.40	6.5		11	37	36⅞	37	+ ¼
16	7⅞	Systron .10	.8	27	85	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
20⅛	10⅝	TRE 1.26	7.0	9	66	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	33½	TRW 2	5.4	7	175	37⅛	36⅝	37	+ ½
92⅝	73½	TRW pf4.40	5.4		3	81	80	81	+1
80	63¾	TRW pr4.50	6.5		1	69½	69½	69½	+ ⅛
25⅛	17½	TaftBrd .60	2.7	7	126	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Talcott			19	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
15⅝	10	Talley 1	9.9	7	37	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
21⅝	16½	TampE 1.44	7.9	8	131	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	17⅝	Tandy		6	543	20⅝	20½	20½	
4⅝	3⅛	Tandycft n		2	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13½	7¼	Toppan .28	2.3	29	100	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
15½	9	Tchncolr .60	4.6	6	82	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
17	7⅛	Technicn		14	794	17	16¼	16⅝	— ⅜
57	39	Tektrnx .64	1.3	13	241	51½	51	51	— ⅜
11⅛	5⅛	Telecor 5.60c		4	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
130½	83⅝	Teledn 9.92t	8.1	6	207	123⅜	121½	121⅝	— ⅜
19⅜	8¼	Teiprmt		24	1152	u20⅛	18⅝	20⅛	+1⅞
9¼	3⅝	Telex		10	344	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
34½	29	Tenneco 2.20	6.4	7	559	u34⅝	34	34½	+ ⅛
89½	81⅛	Tenc pr7.40	8.6		51	86	85½	86	+ ⅜
30⅛	14½	Terodyn		10	133	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
19⅝	6⅜	Tesoro		10	5820	18½	17	17⅜	—1⅛
33⅛	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	7.0		1151	32⅛	30⅝	30⅝	—1
27⅜	22⅛	Texaco 2.16	8.2	7	1668	26⅜	26¼	26½	
41⅛	35½	TexCm 1.40	3.6	8	61	39	38⅝	39	— ⅛
47½	32	TexEst 2.30	5.0	8	230	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅜
30	26¼	TxET pf2.87	10.		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
47⅝	34⅞	TexGT 2.64	6.1	7	6	43	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
47	34⅛	TxGs pf1.50	3.6		7	42¼	42¼	42¼	+1⅜
22⅝	16	Texind .60	3.2	4	72	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
97½	75¼	TexInst 2	2.2	14	364	90⅝	90	90¼	+1
15¼	5⅜	Texint		17	569	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
44½	24⅝	TexOGs .36b	.8	11	305	43¼	42½	42⅝	+ ⅜
58	43⅝	TxPcLd .45e	.8	21	8	57	56½	57	
22¼	18	TexUtil 1.64	8.5	8	552	19⅝	19½	19¼	— ⅛
25¼	17⅛	Texsglf 1.20	5.2	14	56	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	35⅛	Texsif pf 3	7.3		13	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
13½	4¼	Texfi Ind		3	52	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
35	23½	Textron 1.80	7.0	6	114	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
38½	27	Textr pf2.08	7.3		37	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	27¼	Thiokol 1.30	3.8	7	287	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ½
48¼	39⅛	ThmBet 1.52	3.5	12	36	43¼	42⅞	43¼	
14⅝	8¼	Thomln .52b	5.1	5	17	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
33⅝	20	ThmJW 1.80	7.2	6	196	25⅝	24⅞	25	— ¼
17⅛	9½	Thrifty .60	3.9	12	32	15⅝	15	15¼	
38⅝	18⅞	Ticor 1.28	3.3	9	72	38⅝	38⅛	38¼	+ ⅛
28⅜	19¼	Tidwatr .90	4.1	8	63	22½	22	22	— ½
34⅞	19	Tigerint .80	3.2	6	255	25½	25	25	— ⅛
58⅞	35⅝	Timeln 1.66	4.3	7	213	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ½
32⅜	26½	Timl pfB1.57	5.5		69	29	28⅝	28⅞	
35⅛	26⅝	TimesM 1.20	4.1	7	175	29	28⅝	29	— ¼
60⅞	45	Timkn 3	5.0	7	96	59⅞	59⅜	59⅜	
9	5⅝	TobinP			10	6½	6½	6½	
34½	19¼	ToddSh		6	37	26½	26	26	— ½
25⅝	12⅝	Tokheim .60	3.0	9	74	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
24⅛	19	TolEdis 2.20	11.	7	56	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ¼
15⅜	7⅝	TonkaCp			78	15⅛	14¼	15⅛	
14⅝	8¼	TootRol .40b	4.2	6	x6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	ToroCo .88	4.0	7	67	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
19	15⅝	Tracor s .40	2.5	7	30	16	15⅝	15⅝	
21⅝	17½	Trane s		9	217	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
38⅛	27¾	TranUn 2.12	6.4	7	141	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅜
30⅛	13⅝	TWC		4	378	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅜
23½	17⅛	TWC pf 2	10.		5	20	20	20	
18⅛	15⅛	TWC pf1.90	12.		48	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
19⅝	14⅝	Transm 1	5.6	5	310	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
23⅛	19½	TranInc 2	9.2		9	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
28⅝	16⅛	Transco 1.24	4.4	12	846	28¼	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
14½	7½	Transcn .60	6.8	6	17	10	9⅝	10	
103½	97¼	TrG pf10.32	10.		z50	99½	99½	99½	
97½	88½	TrGP pf8.64	9.4		z40	92	92	92	+ ½
26⅝	23⅞	TrGP pf2.50	9.9		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
18½	12⅝	TrasOh .40b	2.7	4	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	Tranwy 1.80	7.4	5	95	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅛
40⅝	30⅛	Travlrs 2.08	5.4	4	815	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅝	TriCon 2.01e	11.		165	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	27	TriCn pf2.50	8.5		4	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	TriSoM		9	72	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
13½	7⅝	Triaind .20r	2.1	7	17	10	9⅝	10	
24⅝	14⅞	TriaPc .84	4.1	7	72	20½	20	20½	+ ¼
13⅝	6⅛	Trico .16	1.4	11	37	11⅞	11⅝	11½	
26	15⅝	Tristyin 1	4.0	10	104	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ¼
17¼	14⅝	TucsEP 1.42	8.7	8	691	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
46¼	24⅝	TCFox 1.40a	3.3	6	190	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	
23⅞	14⅞	TycoLab 1	5.2	4	36	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp .45	2.9	7	35	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
42½	21⅞	Tymshr		14	55	37¼	36½	36½	— ½
		— U—U—U —							
45⅛	23⅛	UAL 3	4.0	2	308	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
21⅝	16⅛	UGI 1.64	8.0	7	10	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	14	UMC 1.20	7.7	7	101	15½	15⅛	15½	
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			7	3	3	3	
30½	16	UNCRes .40	2.0	5	82	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
39½	17	UVInd 18c		5	111	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
64⅝	53⅜	UnINV 4.27e	7.3	6	15	58⅝	58½	58⅝	— ⅜
52½	40⅛	UComp 2.40	5.1	9	56	47¼	47⅛	47½	+ ⅛
42⅜	33⅜	UnCarb 2.80	7.5	6	504	37½	37	37½	+ ⅜
11½	7½	UnComr .20	1.8		67	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅞	UnionCp .24t	4.4	7	102	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
15⅜	13⅛	UnElec 1.44	10.	7	110	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅛
49⅛	39⅞	UnEl pf4.50	11.		z80	42½	42¼	42½	+
28⅝	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72	10.		5	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	
86	72½	UnEl pfH 8	11.		1	74	74	74	+1
39⅛	33	UnOCal s		8	823	39⅜	37⅞	38⅞	
70⅝	42½	UPacC 2.30	3.4	11	380	68½	68	68⅛	
8½	5	Uniroyal		16	199	6	5⅞	5⅞	
82	42	Unirval pf8	15.		z720	54½	53⅛	53⅛	
15½	7¾	UnBrnd .15e	1.6	5	42	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
21⅛	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20	11.		10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
42⅜	29⅝	UEnRs 2.48	6.1	6	109	40½	40¼	40½	
30⅛	28	UFinCal s.90	3.1	8	124	29	28½	28⅞	+
24⅝	13⅝	UnGrty .16	.7	8	357	24⅝	24	24⅛	+
27	21⅝	Uillum 2.56	11.	6	16	23⅛	22⅞	23	
20⅛	12½	Unitind .85b	4.8	6	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
14	10⅝	Unitin pf.42	3.1		2	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+
19⅛	8⅝	UnitIlnn .22	1.8	5	30	12	12	12	
13⅝	11	UJerBk 1.04	9.2	5	36	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	UnPkMn			7	2⅛	2	2	
40½	16	UnRefg .84	2.2	6	145	39⅛	38⅛	38⅞	
17	14½	USFoS 1.58e	9.4		9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
37¼	29	USFid 2.40	6.7	4	220	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	
33⅝	23¼	USGyps 2	6.6	4	140	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+
14⅛	6⅛	USHom .52	3.9	4	258	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+
10	6⅜	USInd .64	7.4	5	115	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅝	12⅝	USLeasg .52	3.3	6	28	16	16	16	
9½	4⅝	US Rlty			41	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
38⅛	19⅛	USShoe 1.48	7.1	5	24	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	
30⅛	21⅛	USSteel 1.60	7.0	6	215	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
37	30½	USTobc 1.84	5.7	10	44	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	
52½	35⅛	UnTech 2.20	5.9	7	405	37½	37	37⅛	
70⅛	49⅛	UTch pf3.87	7.6		98	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	
27⅛	26⅝	UTch pf wi			733	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
20	17⅝	UniTel 1.44	7.5	7	706	19⅞	19	19⅞	
24⅝	22	UnlT 2pf1.50	6.3		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
26⅝	12	Unitrod .50	2.0	11	44	25½	25⅛	25⅝	
9⅝	6⅜	Univar .56	6.2	6	25	9⅛	9	9	
22	14½	UnivFd .96	5.4	8	29	18	17⅝	17⅝	
24	15⅝	UnLeaf 1.20	5.8	7	10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
56	40	Upjohn 1.52	3.2	10	211	48	46⅝	47⅝	
25	17	USLIFE .66	2.8	7	136	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	
11½	9	UslifeFd .96a	9.7		12	10	9⅞	10	
19⅝	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.3	10	154	19½	18⅝	18⅞	
31½	27¼	UtPL pf2.80	9.7		6	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
24¼	20⅝	UtPL pf2.04	9.5		3	21½	21¼	21½	
		— V—V—V —							
21	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.4	6	10	19	18⅝	19	
24⅛	14	VSI Cp .60	2.7	7	38	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
9⅝	4⅛	Valleyln .40	5.1	34	59	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
16⅛	10½	VanDrn .92	7.1	4	14	13	12⅞	13	
21¼	11¼	Varian .40	1.9	35	260	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
14⅛	7½	Varo .48	4.3	6	72	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
26	16⅛	Veeco .50	2.2	8	35	23⅝	23	23⅝	
9⅝	4	Vendo			10	5½	5½	5½	
14⅛	11⅛	VestSe 1.36e	11.		18	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
33	18⅝	Viacom .32	1.1	14	75	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	
15⅝	12	VaEPw 1.40	10.	8	1013	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
30⅝	25⅛	VaEP pf2.90	11.		21	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	
84½	68⅛	VaEP pf7.45	9.9		z1900	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
24¼	7⅛	Vornado .60	2.7	35	208	23	22½	22½	
15⅛	11⅛	Vulcinc .75	5.3	5	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	
37⅛	26¼	VutcnM 1.60	4.8	7	2	33½	33⅛	33⅛	
		— W—W—W —							
37½	17½	WUI .60	1.6	12	16	37	37	37	
22½	12	Wabash .50	3.1	5	24	16¼	16	16	
20⅞	15½	Wachov .76	4.5	7	27	17⅛	17	17	
56	42½	Wach pf2.20	4.9		4	45½	45¼	45⅜	
7	3½	WachRlty			142	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
29⅛	19½	WalMrt .30	1.1	13	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
30½	23½	Walgrn 1.40	5.4	6	48	26	25⅝	26	
40	28	WlkrA g1.60a			63	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
33⅝	21⅝	WallBus .84	3.3	7	5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
27	17⅛	WalMu 1.40	5.9	4	36	24	23½	23⅞	
35½	26⅛	WaltJm 1.80	5.8	6	138	31⅛	31	31	
37½	27½	WaltJ pf1.60	4.8		4	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	WardFd		9	62	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅞	7⅛	Warnaco .10r	1.0	4	381	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
32⅝	21⅛	WarnS 1.60	5.4	8		29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
37⅛	32⅝	WrnCom s1	2.9	7	576	35½	34	34⅞	
113	78⅛	WrnC pf1.25	1.4		1	92½	92½	92½	
31⅛	21⅛	WarnrL 1.32	5.5	9	772	24⅛	24	24⅛	
27	22⅛	WashGs 2.40	9.9	13	19	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
32½	26⅛	WshNat 1.40	5.0	6	4	28	28	28	
24⅛	20⅛	WshWt 2.08	9.2	7	21	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
33⅛	21⅛	WasteM .70	2.1	12	94	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	
26⅛	15	WatkinJ .40	1.7	23	68	23⅛	23	23	
7⅜	4⅛	WayGos .48	8.0	7	125	6⅛	6	6	
9⅜	4⅛	WeanUn .20	3.4	7	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
38	10⅜	WebbD .20	1.2	13	407	17	16⅝	17	
23⅜	22½	WeisMk s.80	3.5	8	17	23¼	22⅝	23	
33⅛	25⅛	WelsF 1.72	6.2	5	81	28	27⅝	27⅞	
16⅛	10¼	WelFM 1.25e	8.0	9	69	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
51½	44⅛	WtPP pf4.50	9.9		z100	45⅛	45¼	45¼	
40	31½	WtPtPe 2.80	8.3	5	13	34	33⅞	33⅞	
13⅛	8⅛	WstclT g.80			96	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅛	7⅝	WnAirL .40	4.9	3	198	8¼	8	8	
37	23⅞	WAir pf2	8.2		17	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	
30⅛	23	WnBnc 1.64	5.7	6	107	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
37¼	20¼	WnCoNA .40	1.1	13	90	35⅝	34⅞	35	
60⅛	24⅛	WPacin 1	1.9		9	52	52	52	
28⅜	15	WnPubl .88	3.1	12	22	u28⅜	28⅛	28	
23⅜	14½	WUnion 1.40	6.3	10	1258	22½	21⅛	22	
52	42	WnUn pf4.60	8.8		12	52	51⅛	52	
58	47	WnUn pf4.90	8.4		5	58	56	58	
11⅞	9⅛	WUn dpf1.18	12.		30	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25½	21	WUTl pf2.56	12.		11	22⅛	22¼	22	
25	16	WestgE1 .97	5.1	5	771	18⅞	18⅝	18	
30⅛	23⅛	Westvac 1.32	4.5	7	27	29⅛	29⅛	29	
32⅝	23¼	Weyerhr 1	3.4	8	457	29⅝	28⅝	29	
47½	36⅛	Weyr pf2.80	6.6		43	42⅜	42⅜	42	
41	26⅛	WheelF 1.20	4.0	8	183	30	29⅝	30	
44⅝	29⅞	WheelF pf2	6.5		2	31	31	31	
20½	9	WheelPit		2	39	19⅛	18⅞	19	
58⅝	40½	WhelPit pf6	12.		z170	50	49⅝	50	
49½	32	WhelPit pf5	12.		z90	40⅛	40	40	
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	6.8	7	367	20⅝	20⅛	20	
27⅝	16⅛	WhitC 1.30	5.0	6	80	26⅛	26	26	
44	37	WhitC pfC3	7.3		3	41⅛	41⅛	41	
15⅛	5⅝	WhiteMt		4	95	6⅛	6⅛	6	
18⅝	9⅝	Whittak .50	3.4	5	353	15⅛	14⅝	14	
19½	11⅛	Wickes 1.04	7.1	5	74	14⅝	14⅝	14	
13⅛	6½	Wiebldt .44	3.5	13	54	13	12⅝	12	
23⅛	14	Williams 1	5.2	25	200	19½	19⅛	19	
12⅛	6	WishrO .14	1.1	37	916	u12⅛	11⅝	12	
31⅛	25½	WinDx 1.44	5.4	8	17	27	26⅝	26	
7⅛	2½	Winnbgo		14	66	2⅝	2⅝	2	
13⅛	9⅝	WinterJ 1	9.5	12	31	10½	10⅛	10	
29½	23⅛	WisEP 2.38	9.1	8	46	26½	26⅛	26	
23	19	WisGas 1.92	8.6	6	7	22⅝	22	22	
28⅝	25⅛	WisG pf2.55	9.4		5	27	27	27	
21⅛	17⅛	WiscPL 1.76	9.4	8	20	18⅝	18⅛	18	
21⅛	16⅛	WiscPS 1.62	9.0	7	23	18⅛	18	18	
25	18⅛	Witco 1.40	5.8	6	41	24⅛	23⅞	24	
17½	10	WittrR .80	7.1	5	115	11⅛	11⅛	11	
13⅛	6⅛	WolvrW .30	3.1	6	96	10⅛	9⅝	9	
20⅞	12⅛	Wometc .60	3.1	9	123	19⅛	19⅛	19	
37⅛	15⅝	WoodPt .48	1.7	15	244	29⅝	28⅛	28	
32	17⅛	Wolwth 1.60	6.0	6	2722	27	26⅝	26	
43	26⅛	Wolw pf2.20	5.9		7	37	37	37	
12⅝	5	WorldAir		5	28	6⅛	6⅛	6	
74⅛	56⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	3.5	7	3	68⅛	68	68	
19⅝	8⅝	Wurlitzr .48	4.9	7	11	9⅝	9⅝	9	
19⅛	10⅛	Wytain .80	6.2	6	236	13	12⅝	12	
9⅛	7½	WyleLb s.40	4.4	9	76	9	8⅞	9	
7½	3¼	Wyly		16	117	6⅛	6⅛	6	
		— X—Y—Z —							
64	50	Xerox 2.40	3.9	11	1160	62⅝	62	62	
23	14¼	XTRA s .52	2.4	4	274	21⅝	21	21	
36	13⅝	Yates .20	.6	7	9	33⅛	33⅛	33	
21⅛	15	ZaleCp 1	5.3	6	75	18⅞	18⅝	18	
19⅝	10⅛	Zapata .30b	1.6	11	212	19⅛	18⅝	18	
17⅞	9¼	ZayreCp		4	46	11⅛	11½	11	
19⅝	12	ZenithR 1	7.8	9	1231	12⅞	12⅝	12	
19½	12½	Zurnind .80	5.0	6	49	16⅛	15⅝	15	

International Bonds Traded in Europe
Midday Indicated Prices, June 15, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92½	93½
Ashland 7½-82	95½	96½
Australia 8¼-83	95¼	96¼
Australia 8¼-91	94½	95½
Australia 8¼-92	91	92
BTokyo 7⅝-84	91¼	92¼
Barclays 8½-92	93	94
BCHyd. 7¾-85	91	92
Bell Can 7¾-87	90⅝	91⅝
BFCE 8¾-83	96¾	97¾
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	98½	99½
BrokenHill 8-85	92½	93½
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	96¼	97¼
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	93¼	94¼
Charbonas 8⅝-81	97¼	98¼
CityInvest 8⅝-84	95¼	96¼
Cons Food 7½-91	86¾	87¾
Conoco 8-86	95	96
Cutler Ham 8-87	92¼	93¼
EEC 8¼-82	96¼	97¼
EEC 7¾-84	92½	93½
ECS 8¾-81	98	99
ECS 8¾-97	90¾	91¾
EIB 8¼-83	95½	96½
EIB 8-84	93½	94½
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	94¼	95¼
EMI 9¼-89	92½	93½
Ericsson 8½-89	93	94
Esso 8-86 nov	97	98
Eurofima 8½-83	97¼	98¼
Fiat 8-82	94¾	95¾
First Chic 7-80	98	99
Gotaverken 8½-87	91¼	92¼
Gould 9¾-83	99½	100½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	94	95½
Homersley 8½-84	96½	97½
Home Oil 9½-86	98¼	99¼
ICI 8¼-87	93	94
ISE Cnda 9-82	97	98
I.U. Overseas 9-83	97½	98½
Kidde W. 8½-85	92¾	93¾
Kockums 8-83	96¾	97¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	96¾	97¾
Michelin 9¼-86	99¼	100¼
Midld Intl 8¾-86	95½	96½
Montreal 9¼-83	98½	99½
NCBoard 8-87	91¼	92¼
NatWest 9-86	96¾	97¾
NBrunswick 9-83	98	99
NBrunswick 8-84	93¼	94¼
NZealand 9¼-82	98½	99½
NZealand 8½-83	96¼	97¼
NrgKombk 8½-91	92¾	93¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	90¾	91¾
Norway 8½-81	97½	98½
Occidental 9¾-83	98¼	99¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	93	94
Ontario 9-83	98½	99½
OntarioHyd 8-87	91¼	92¼
ProvSaskat 8¼-86	94¾	95¾
QuebProv 8½-81	97½	98½
QuebProv 9-83	98¼	99¼
Ralston 7½-87	90½	91½
SaabScania 8½-89	91½	92½
S.A.S. 8-85	93	94
Shell 8-86	95	96
Shell 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Singer 8¼-82	94¾	95¾
Stind 8⅝-88	97¾	98¾
Sweden 8¼-87	92¼	93¼
SwedSICo. 7¾-82	94¾	95¾
TMay 7¾-87	90	91
Textron 7¾-87	91	92
Transocean 8-86	94¾	95¾
Transocean 7½-87	90¾	91¾
UnOil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	92¾	93¾
Vwagen 7¾-87	91	92
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90¾	91¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74½	76½
Baker 5½-93	127½	129½
Beatrice 6¼-91	99	101
Beatrice 4½-92	82½	84½
Beecham 6¾-92	97¾	98¾
Boots 6¾-93	96½	97½
Borden 6¾-91	97½	99½
Borden 5-92	84	86
BroadHale 4¾-87	71½	73½
Carnation 4-88	70	72
Chevron 5-88	152½	154½
Chrysler 4¾-88	66	68
Chrysler 5-88	69	71
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	88½	90½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	114½	116½
Cummint 6⅜-86	91	93
Dartind 4¾-87	78½	80½
EastKodak 4½-86	81½	83½
Ford 6-86	87	89
Ford 5-88	79	81
GenElec 4¼-87	75	77
GenFoods 4⅝-82	89	91
Gillette 4¾-82	85½	87½
Gillette 4⅝-87	73½	75½
GulfWestn 5-86	84½	86½
Honeywell 6-86	83	85
ICI 6¾-97	89½	90½
INA 6-97	94	96
ISE 6¾-89	86	88
ITT 4½-97	72	74
Jusco 6-92	96½	97½
Komatsu 7¼-90	123½	124½
MorganJP 4¼-87	92	94
Nabisco 5¼-88	94½	96½
OwensIll 4½-87	98	100
PennevJC 4½-87	72½	74½
RCA 5-88	82	84
Revlon 4⅝-83	136	138
Revlon 4⅝-87	116	118
Sperry 4¼-88	93½	95½
Squibb 4¼-87	79½	81½
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
Texas 7½-93	86½	88½
Tyco 8½-88	100½	102½
UnCarb 4¾-82	89	91
WarnLamb 4½-87	74½	76½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	74½	76½

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 — 100)

	Med.	Long.
Friday	N.A.	N.A.
Previous	95.33	89.29

Eurocurrency Interest Rates
June 15, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 7/16 - 10 9/16	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	1⅛ - 1¼	13⅞ - 14⅛	10 3/16 - 1[illegible]
2 M.	10 7/16 - 10 9/16	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	1 13/16 - 15/16	13¾ - 14	10¼ - 10⅜
3 M.	10 7/16 - 10 9/16	6 - 6⅛	1⅞ - 2	13⅜ - 13⅞	10½ - 10⅝
6 M.	10 7/16 - 10 9/16	6 9/16 - 6 11/16	2⅛ - 2⅜	13 - 13⅛	10⅞ - 11⅛
1 Y.	10⅛ - 10¼	6 15/16 - 7 1/16	2⅞ - 3	12½ - 12⅞	10⅞ - 11⅛

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the June 15, 1979 's closing inte[rbank] foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major cur[rencies] in the national currencies of each of the following financial c[enters]. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.
Amsterdam	2.0795	4.382	109.76 *	47.455 *	0.2455	—	6.833 *	121.35 *
Brussels (a)	30.40	64.0275	16.0578	6.933	3.585 *	14.634	—	17.749
Frankfurt	1.89	3.9745	—	43.08 *	2.225 x	91.03 *	6.221 *	111.00 *
London (b)	2.10295	—	3.977	9.21425	1,787.50	4.3645	63.97	3.59725
Milan	849.95	1,787.30	447.99	193.45	—	408.20	27.898	495.20
New York (c)	—	2.109	1.8895	4.377	846.95	2.069	30.35	1.69
Paris	4.387	9.242	231.71 *	—	5.1665 x	211.10 *	14.43 *	256.35 *
Zurich	1.7018	3.58	90.00265 *	38.83515 *	0.20035	81.92305 *	5.59715 *	—
ECU	1.33091	0.6325	2.52074	5.84268	1,130.61	2.76762	40.4829	2.27785

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Dan[ish krone] 5.4635 : Escudo: 49.70 : Israeli £: 24.625 ; Peseta: 66.04 ; Schilling: 13.9535 ; Sw. krona: 4.38[..] 219.525 : Norw. krona: 5.1785 : Fin mark: 3.989 : Belgian financial franc: 31.49 ; Hong Kong $[..] Singapore $: 2.2008 : Canadian $: 85.375 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy o[ne dollar]. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2pm EST rates for New York.

DAVID BRODER
ON THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
— A—A—A —							
AR .38	3.8	6	17	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
AV .29e	7.0	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
PS .44	5.5	6	36	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
TI			3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
VC		5	9	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
ZL		12	24	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
ZL pf .48	10.		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
brdMf .40b	4.3	6	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
cmePr			4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
cmeU .30	2.6	12	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
ction			6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
ctonCp .30	2.6	7	34	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
domR .12	.9	11	19	12⅞	13⅛	13½	— ⅜
dobeO .20	.7	26	173	27⅞	27	27½	+ ½
eroFlo .30a	1.8	4	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
eronca			27	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
HlCop .10e	1.5	26	35	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
lfilHsp .28	4.8	9	17	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
lfilPub .80	3.6	8	9	22¼	22	22	
lerSix .32	5.4	6	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
skAir .20r	4.2	5	27	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
lbaW .15e	4.1	2	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
lcolac .18	2.1	8	24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
llegCp wt			2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
llegA wtO			24	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
llgA pf 3	8.6		1	35	35	35	—1
llanT .36e	3.9	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
lmySt .20a	2.1	10	28	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
lphain .10e	.9	11	39	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
lamil .32e	2.6	5	41	12¼	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅜
lecCp		17	153	1	15-16	1	
lerFd .50	2.9	6	32	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
coa pf3.75	9.0		z508	41½	41½	41½	— ½
ndhl .40	1.7	8	1528	24⅝	23	24	— ⅛
nAero		8	x7	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
nBilt .12e	1.3	5	17	9	9	9	
nBrd wt			18	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
BusPd .40	4.3	7	6	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Confrl .56	5.1	6	5	11	11	11	+ ⅛
ZarPd .34	3.4	5	61	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+ ⅜
nfPict			24	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
sraeli .09e	2.4	3	167	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
MzeA .48	4.3	7	69	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
MzeB .48	4.3	7	87	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
nMle 1.90f	5.1	6	19	38½	37⅝	37½	—1
MdBld s		16	53	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Molin .30	1.8	7	254	16½	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
nPetf 2.20	6.7	8	11	33⅛	33	33	— ⅜
Precs .48	4.2	6	6	9½	9⅜	9½	
SciE .04e	.6		32	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
nSeat .40	3.0	12	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
nTec .50a	5.1	5	26	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
MtoC .18e	1.1	8	108	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
uken .52	2.5	11	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
dhony .40	3.9	4	51	10½	10	10¼	+ ⅛
atDia .16	1.5	9	20	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
aldDev		15	984	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—1⅜
autCd g.47			677	u33⅝	32	33¼	+1⅛
mln .12	.8	10	16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
andel		6	7	9	8⅝	9	+ ½
amer g.30			710	16¼	15¾	16	+ ⅜
akInSvc			13	2	2	2	
atrex		9	11	9⅝	9	9⅝	
aco Ind			3	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
laCM .05e	1.9	12	63	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
lasCp wt			7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
adiotr .16	2.7	6	9	6⅛	6	6	
atoTrn			147	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
atraRad			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
atoSw 1.20	3.1	10	10	39⅛	39	39	—1
YEMC .34	6.0	5	81	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ½
rondl 1.20	7.1	24	6	17⅝	17	17	— ⅜
rdin		18	16	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
— B—B—B —							
RT			49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
TU		15	15	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
aker .20	5.2		18	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
aldor .28	.9	14	37	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅝
aldwS .32a	4.5		204	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
anFd 1.62e	8.5		9	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
angor wt			10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
anistr g.40			40	9½	8⅞	9	— ⅛
arcoCa .12	3.0	17	117	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
armwl .20	1.7		21	11⅝	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
arryR s.16	1.6	8	195	10½	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
aruchF		33	74	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
arwick			85	1⅝	d 1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
ldStA s.40	2.1	6	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
ldStB s.40	2.1	6	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
ergEnt			8	164	8⅝	8¼	8⅝ + ⅛
ergnB .24	2.2	7	107	11⅝	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
agB pf1.15	5.9		42	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
arnzO			10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
aryen			8	2½	2½	2½	
lthCp			3	3	3	3	
averly .12e	2.8	9	19	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
acPan .48	4.9	7	57	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
ackird .05e	2.7	5	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
agVSps .24	3.0	5	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
akMf 1b	5.4	6	7	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
assng .54	7.0	5	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
aunl .64	2.7	6	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
adinAp			1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
altBer .20	1.4		28	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
awVoll g.10			578	26⅛	25⅛	26¼	+ ⅜
awlA n .24	4.4	7	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
awmar			25	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
awne .48b	2.2	8	4	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
addN .26	2.7	8	46	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
anch .20	4.8	3	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	
aniff wt			45	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
ascon 1a	4.9	5	397	20⅝	19⅝	20¼	+ ½
aistBr .60	2.3	11	94	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
aDart .20	5.0	10	1	4	4	4	
aoksP .44	2.6	9	18	17	17	17	
awnCo wt			12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
anFA 1.16	3.5	11	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
anFB 1.16	3.3	12	6	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
anF pf .40	9.1		5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
aell .50	4.4	5	11	11⅞	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
alldex			4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
urgess			7	2½	2½	2½	
arasin .40	5.5	7	12	11	10⅞	11	
— C—C—C —							
K Pet .16	.9	36	75	17⅞	16⅝	17	+ ½
DI		8	113	10⅝	9⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
HB Fd .57t	8.4	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
MI Cp .05e	.9	8	42	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
RS .30	3.0	5	9	10	10	10	+ ⅛
SE 1.28	4.9	6	13	26⅛	24	26⅛	+ ⅛
WTron .76	2.6	5	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
agleA .05e	.8	3	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
aldor .40a	2.2	7	63	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
alcomp			46	69	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞ + ⅛
alcomp wd			25	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
alPtC 2	4.2	7	9	47⅞	46⅞	47¼	+ ⅛
amco .30	1.2	11	25	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
mpChb g			75	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
anHmst g			330	18⅝	18⅛	18½	
anMer g			19	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ½
anOcc g.58a			40	u34	31⅝	34	+3⅜
aSupO g			149	u122½	120½	121½	+ ½
apltlFd .20	5.0	4	8	4	4	4	
aressa .05e	1.4	8	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
arnot 1.50	5.5	8	84	27½	27¼	27⅜	
aroEn 1.20	6.5	6	5	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
arrolDv			8	4	5⅝	5½	5½
astlAM 1b	6.3	5	3	16	16	16	
asFd 1.60a	8.0		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
avltrn .10e	1.0	175	24	10½	10⅛	10½	
alloCff		6	14	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
anM pf3.50	11.		z120	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
antSe .65	10.		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
anvill 1.20	7.7	5	130	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ½
atec .08	1.7	9	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
hampHo		13	124	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
hartM s		6	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
artM pf1.75	11.		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
hRv 1.60a	8.0	12	4	20	20	20	
alefDv g1e			76	46½	44⅞	45	—1⅜
alefDv wt			41	23½	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅜
hldWld		7	37	u11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
alltmCp .30	4.2	5	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	
ircleK 1	6.1	8	10	16½	16½	16½	
itatlon .56	5.1	7	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
itBkNJ 1.80	7.6	5	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
ityGas .92	5.0	8	14	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
ablr .14b	3.7	9	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
arnt .30e	2.7		1	11	11	11	
arostat		7	17	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
ausng s		5	2	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
aaay .32	2.5	9	20	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
abenHat		8	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
ahu .16e	4.1	12	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
aleman .92	5.3	7	42	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
alCml		62	900	19⅝	18	19⅝	+1⅞
alwell .60	3.4	11	62	u17⅝	17	17½	+ ⅛
aminc g 2			11	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅜
amAll .40	1.9	7	33	21	21	21	
amA pf1.60	11.		11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
amMtl .60	3.3	4	18	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
amdlnt		9	161	33⅛	31½	33	+ ⅜
amdrCp		75	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
ampo s.20	2.0	12	68	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
ampuD		8	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
ampInv			7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
anchm .80	4.2	7	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
andec .30t	3.0		7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
annrHm		6	85	u11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
anrock .90a	3.3	8	58	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
anray .14	3.3	5	109	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
ansOG			1590	u15⅛	13⅞	15⅛	+1⅛
anlMtl		5	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
anTel wt			12	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
aokin .20e	2.8	4	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
aokP .151		19	3	33	32⅞	33	— ½
aonJr .10e	2.5		1	4	4	4	
oreLb .28	1.1	18	17	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	
ornco .80b	4.0	11	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
ornllus .80	4.4	8	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
ourtld .14e	6.4	11	1	23-16	23-16	23-16	+1-16
romer			7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
restFo		5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
restOil s.14	.8	44	344	18	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
rompt 1.40	5.3	4	2	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
rossAT 1.20	4.4	9	31	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
rowlM .50	5.9	8	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
rwoCP .60a	.7	5	171	90⅞	87⅝	88	
rownln s			3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
ruicR .36	2.4	20	84	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
rystlO .72	2.0	53	56	35⅞	35⅛	35½	+ ½
ubicCp .60	3.7	6	63	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
— D—D—D —							
CL		6	62	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
WG .35f	10.	9	147	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	
amson			1459	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
ataAc n		9	56	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
atapd .30	2.1	7	173	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
avMn .25e	2.1	20	25	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
ecoratr .24	8.3	12	x5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
elLabs .48	3.2	14	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
elhiO .07e	.5	16	308	13⅞	12⅞	13⅝	+ ⅜
elwdF .60	7.5	9	4	8	8	8	
apsitr s1.40	5.4	6	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
asgnJw		35	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
evCpA		4	142	u18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
evonGp s		4	z200	18	18	18	+ ⅛
alcon		33	41	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
illard .40	2.7	5	4	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
lodes			40	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
omeP g s		15	1017	43⅝	42⅝	43	— ⅛
omtr g1.60a			318	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅜
owny .46	2.7	5	4	17¼	17	17	— ½
rlvHarr			5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
rFair .40	5.2	8	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
unlop .08r	5.8	8	15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+1-16

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21⅝	13	DpbPd .80	4.0	4	20	20⅜	19⅞	20	— ⅛
37⅝	22½	Dplx pf 1.45	4.0		1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8⅝	DurTst .40b	3.8	11	85	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	2⅝	Dynictn			396	999	12⅜	11½	11⅞ + ⅛
27⅝	13⅝	Dyneer .72	3.3	6	16	22¼	22	22⅛	
— E—E—E —									
7	3⅝	EAC .21e	4.8		23	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
26	11⅝	EarthRes 1	4.6	9	102	22⅝	21½	21⅝	— ½
21⅝	16½	EsinCo 1.20	6.3	7	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos			15	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
21½	14⅝	EDO .40	2.1	9	8	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	8⅛	Elbren .10a	.8	10	384	11⅜	11	11⅞	—1⅛
7⅛	3	ElAudD		4	29	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
24¼	15⅛	Electrog 1	5.2	8	50	20	18⅝	19⅝	+1¼
36½	23⅜	ElecAm 1.40	4.1	7	16	34⅝	33⅝	33⅞	+ ½
16⅝	14¼	Elsinor n			25	483	16⅛	16	—16¼
9½	6⅝	EmrRd		4	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10½	5⅜	EnvrRs .24	3.0	18	12	8⅛	7⅝	8	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Ero Ind			5	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
8½	5⅛	Esrey .15e	1.8	13	21	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	EtzLav .10e	1.8	28	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
8⅝	4½	Exectve			8	13	4½	4⅛	4½ — ⅛
— F—F—F —									
10⅛	6⅝	FPA .40	3.9	2	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9½	3⅝	PSF Ind .12	2.2		119	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	Fabind s		4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	FairfNob			11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	2½	FairmC .15	2.2	26	34	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
16½	9	FamDlr .36	3.0	7	24	12	11½	12	+ ½
14	8½	FayDrg .24b	2.4	7	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
21	12⅝	FedMart .60	3.8		2	16	16	16	
19⅛	14⅝	FedRt 1.36	8.4	16	20	16⅛	16	16¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	FedRes			19	128	6	5⅝	5⅝
35⅝	18⅝	Felmnt .25	.7	18	35	35⅛	34⅝	35	
6⅝	2⅛	Fidelco			36	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅝	FinGen .40b	2.3	9	32	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
18	10⅛	FinGnA .40b	2.7		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7½	FlConn 1a	11.	7	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	FlSLSh 1b	4.8	4	17	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
6⅛	3⅛	Fstmrk		9	15	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
17⅝	10	FischrP 1t	7.7	6	17	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
4½	1⅜	Fishmon			6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	Flaae			10	105	5⅝	5	5 — ½
11⅝	3⅝	FlanEnt		5	11	4	4	4	
20⅛	17⅞	FlightSf s		17	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
12	7⅛	FlaRck .82e	9.4	4	10	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
18⅛	7	FlowGen		14	252	u18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅛	Flowers .44	3.6	7	35	12½	12¼	12¼	
19⅝	15⅝	FlukeJ s		13	14	18	17⅝	17⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	Foodrm .50	7.8	4	x19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	6	FooteM .45e	5.0	10	11	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
25⅛	9⅝	ForestC .10	.6	8	15	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
8⅝	3⅛	ForestLab			19	8½	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	FranklnRt			28	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
11⅛	5⅛	Franks .36	4.0	7	31	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
7	4½	Friedm .24b	4.4	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅝	3⅝	FriendFr			300	45	6⅛	6	6 — ⅜
13	8½	Friona s .40	4.8	3	102	8⅝	d 8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9½	6	Frischs .30b	4.7	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅝	9½	FrontA .28b	1.8	6	79	11⅝	10⅝	11	— ⅜
9⅝	4	FrontA wt			6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
— G—G—G —									
6½	2⅝	GIT			2	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	GRI .30	5.5	7	36	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	GTI			11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	Garan .81e	11.	4	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
28½	15	GelLief .40b	2.4	8	36	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
3⅛	⅜	Gaynor			9	1	1½	1½	1½
22⅝	19⅛	GelmSc n			28	17	21⅝	21½	21½ — ½
5	2⅝	GnEmp .32	8.0	5	6	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	GenExp			1109	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	GnHous		4	53	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅝	2⅛	Genisco		8	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8	4⅝	GenyDr .18r	2.2	7	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
33⅝	13⅝	GerbSc .20	.7	13	137	30⅝	28½	30⅝	+1⅛
17⅝	15⅝	GlantF s 1	5.9	5	21	17	17	17	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	GntYell g.60e			58	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
7⅛	5	Glasrock .10	1.4	13	23	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
34⅝	21⅝	GlatfItr 1.20	3.8	7	23	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
11⅛	6⅛	GlenGer .16	1.4	6	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
30	16⅝	Glnmr .72	3.0	7	7	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
12	7⅝	Globeto .78	7.5	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅝	Glasser .44	5.3	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3	1⅝	Glover			4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅝	3	GoldnCyc			6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
44⅝	12⅝	GldNugt .08i	.4	37	367	22⅛	20⅝	22⅛	+1⅝
13	7	GoldWH .64	7.9	5	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1½	⅜	Goldfield			387	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	GoodLS			2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2½	⅜	Gdrich wt			10	1	1	1	— ⅛
26	19	GorrnR 1.20a	5.8	7	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
12½	8⅛	GouldT .88	7.0	10	2	12½	12½	12½	
13⅛	6⅛	GrahMf .30	4.1	22	31	7⅝	7	7¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	GrndCtl .50	4.8	6	7	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
19½	8⅝	GranerA			98	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
9⅝	5⅝	GtAmInd			4	56	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛ + ⅛
13	4⅝	GtBasinP		57	1328	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
33⅝	18⅝	GfLkCh .28	.9	15	13	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Greenmn		15	53	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10	5⅝	GREIT .40	4.0	19	65	u10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
25⅝	16⅝	GrossT 1.44	6.9	7	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	GuardC .48b	4.4	9	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	14½	Guilford .88	3.6	3	22	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
50½	23½	GlfCan g1.40			506	u51⅜	49⅛	51½	+2⅛
11⅝	5	Gultstrm			7	161	8½	7½	8½ +1
— H—H—H —									
3½	1⅛	HalcoPd			21	1½	1½	1½	
15	9⅛	HallsM .80	7.3	4	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Hamptn .65t	12.	3	8	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	HanSeRt			100	27	7	7	7
32⅝	22½	Harland 1	3.2	12	3	31⅝	31½	31½	
5⅛	2⅛	Harvey			8	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ — ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Hasbro .05t		9	9	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅝	Hasting .60	6.1	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	HawalA			43	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
9⅛	3½	HlthCh		17	32	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	7⅝	HelmWr .38e	3.9	9	17	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Helnick .10	2.0	9	45	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	HeltmMtg			383	u 2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	Hess's .60b	5.0	6	5	12	12	12	
12⅝	5⅝	HtGinc .06r	.7	8	7	8½	8	8	— ⅛
14⅝	8	HiShear .20	1.8	6	109	11⅝	10½	11¼	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅝	Hlptmnc .20	2.5	11	12	8	8	8	
17⅝	5½	HollyCp		15	176	12¼	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
58	33⅝	HmeOA g1.30			1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
35	15	Hormel 1.48	4.4	7	3	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅜
18½	6⅝	HornHar		27	133	18½	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8½	HospM .60	5.0	35	6	11⅝	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
8	5	HousRon .50b	7.1	5	7	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
5⅝	3	HouseVT		13	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
27½	13⅝	HouOM .80	4.1	12	645	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
26	15⅝	HouO pf1.69	8.3		80	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	6½	HowelC .40	1.5	16	89	28⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅝
14½	9½	HuckMf .28	2.2	4	17	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
11⅝	6½	HudsnGn			4	9	11⅝	11	11
64	33⅝	HudBO g 2			24	68⅝	60½	60⅛	+ ⅜
8½	3⅝	HuntH .20	3.5	6	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
53	27⅝	HuskyO g 1			458	50⅝	47	49⅝	+2⅛
— I—I—I —									
10⅝	7⅛	ICM .50e	4.9	13	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅝	3½	IFS Ind .14	2.7	5	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	IMC .28	2.2	4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	½	ITI			9	5	⅝	⅝	⅝ +1-16
25-16	15-16	ImpGp .09e	4.6	7	71	15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	—1-16
6⅝	3⅛	Imperind		4	11	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
31½	16⅝	ImprOil A g1			931	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
3	1	InflghtSv			8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	1	Inolex			4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅞	InstrSys		20	193	1⅝	1	1	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	InsSy pf.25f	2.3		32	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	IntegRes		7	318	11	9⅝	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6	IntCtyGs g.22			1227	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Intrmk .20r	1.1	8	27	18⅝	17⅝	18	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	IntBnknt		12	132	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
3½	1⅛	IntFdSvc			11	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
32	17½	IntGenl 1.40	4.6	5	4	31	30⅝	30⅝	
9⅛	4½	IntProt .30	4.9	4	25	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	IntSeaw .60	8.4	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅝	⅝	IntStrtch			7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Intplast .30	3.3	8	5	9	9	9	— ⅛
9⅝	7	InvRIT .57e	6.6	12	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
28⅝	15½	Ionics		12	18	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
34½	17½	IroqBrd .36	1.6	8	14	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	IrvinInd .18	2.2		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅛	6⅛	IsraelD .67e	9.4		32	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
— J—J—J —									
7⅝	4⅝	Jaclyn .40b	8.0	6	3	5	5	5	
17⅝	10½	Jacobs .50b	3.5	7	125	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅜
11⅛	4⅝	Jensen 1.50t	30.	4	11	5	5	5	
4⅛	2	Jetero .05e	2.2	28	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4½	1⅝	Jetronic		9	50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	JohnPd .36	7.4	12	40	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	2⅛	JuniperP			193	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
11	7⅛	Jupiter		2	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
— K—K—K —									
8⅝	3⅛	KTelin .38e	4.6	41	21	6⅝	6½	6½	
2⅝	1⅝	Kaisin .75c			2	2	2	2	
2½	½	KaneMil wt			2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
51½	41	KnGs pf4.50	11.		z10	42½	42½	42½	
10⅝	3⅝	KapokT		17	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	KayCp .50	3.2	7	4	15⅝	15½	15½	
17⅝	7⅝	KenalCp		10	92	13⅝	13	13⅝	— ⅜
6½	3⅝	Ketchm .23t	5.0		6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Key Co .20e	4.7	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	2⅝	KinArk		9	38	3⅛	3	3	
24	15⅝	KingRd s .32	1.8	6	34	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx		8	5	25⅝	25	25½	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅛	Kleinerts			12	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	KuhnStr		3	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
— L—L—L —									
6⅛	3	LSB .22t	5.3	10	3	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge .06	3.0	18	5	2	1⅞	2	
5½	2⅛	LaPnt			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅛	1⅝	LafyRad			3	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3½	2	LakeSh g			23	3⅛	3 1-16	3 1-16	+1-16
10	3⅝	Landmk		7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	Lanoco .20b	2.3	4	1	u 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
20	15⅝	LeaRnl s.60	3.2	8	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
8½	4⅝	LeePh		10	58	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	LehighP		4	8	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
24⅛	11⅛	LeighPd .80	3.3	10	9	u24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
8⅝	3⅝	LeisureT		4	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12	5⅝	LibtyFb .39t	5.0	5	24	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Lightolr .24	2.6	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8½	3⅝	LincAm			8	87	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝
5⅛	2⅛	LloydsE			56	2⅝	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
4½	2	Lodge .08e	2.8	11	14	3	2⅝	2⅝	
23⅝	19⅛	Lohmn 1.20	6.2	7	x3	17⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	9⅝	LoewT wt			100	17⅛	16⅝	17	— ½
19½	9⅛	Logicon		9	26	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
27⅝	15⅝	LaGenS 1.82	4.4	7	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
8⅝	3½	LundyEl		8	34	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9½	Lydall .60a	5.8	6	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Lynnwear		3	40	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
— M—M—M —									
7⅛	3⅝	MPO		5	3	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	MWA			2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Macks .20	3.3	5	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Macrod		20	65	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅛	17½	MePS 1.84	9.8	4	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	ManvC .40	4.7	7	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
1 11-16	⅝	Marinda			90	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16	—1-16
16½	8⅝	Marine .28e	1.7	6	26	16½	16½	16½	
22⅝	20	Marm pf2.25	11.		8	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
7⅛	4⅝	Marshin			34	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25	11⅝	MartPr .40	3.2	5	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
15⅛	8½	Masind .60a	6.0	16	32	10	10	10	
7⅛	5⅛	Masters			4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ + ⅛
27½	16⅛	MtrlRsh s.20	.8	15	5	26⅝	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
12½	9⅝	Matrix s			6	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	MaulTec			52	4⅝	4	4⅛	— ⅛
1 13-16	5-16	McCro wt			34	⅝	11-16	⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	McCulO		20	419	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	McKeon		4	36	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
21	14⅛	Means 1.28	7.4	6	24	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
13⅝	7⅛	Medalst .50	5.3	5	9	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
6⅛	2⅝	MedalnGp		10	180	6½	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	17	MedioG .72	3.3	8	7	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	Mesnom n.24	1.9	7	24	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
13½	7	Megaint .24	3.4	5	22	10	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅝	13⅝	MEMCo 1	7.3	7	23	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL .50b	4.0	5	7	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
10⅛	6⅝	MetPro .15	1.5	9	21	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	Metex .40	3.0	7	3	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	
37⅝	20	Metpth .32	1.3	16	91	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ½
4	1⅝	Metrocar		11	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	MichGen			42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	MchSug .10e	1.3		8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	Micklbry .16	3.5	66	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	MidldCo .20	2.6	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24⅝	11⅝	MidlGls .40	1.9	11	128	21	19⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	6⅝	Miller H		4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8	2⅝	MissnIT			60	45	6⅛	5⅝	6 + ⅛
38½	13⅝	MitchIE .20	.7	12	236	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
21½	12	MileCp .50	2.2	9	49	u23	21⅝	22⅝	+1⅛
19⅛	11	Moog .40b	2.3	8	16	17⅝	17½	17½	
9½	6	MtgGth .69e	7.5	14	22	u 9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	16	MtVMll 1a	4.0	5	12	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
7½	1⅝	Movlelab			8	23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ + ⅛
— N—N—N —									
15½	11	NFC n .20	1.3	9	134	u15⅝	13⅝	15⅛	+1⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Nardo .20	2.9	9	10	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
14⅛	12⅝	NCavSt n.50	4.0	9	28	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
9½	5⅛	NatEdu .18t	2.2	5	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
16½	9⅝	NIHIE		7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	NKinney			13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7	2⅝	NtParag			22	2½	2⅛	2½	
10⅛	4⅝	NtPatent			257	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅛	4⅝	NtSBvr .20e	4.6		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3	NtSpinn .20	4.4	5	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	NelsLB .72t	12.	6	18	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	NestLM .05e	1.3	13	62	u 3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	NHamp .80a	3.5	6	5	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
2⅛	1⅝	Nidrla .05e	3.1	8	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅛	9	NMxAr .30e	2.3	43	7	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
11	8⅝	NPinRl s.84	8.8	15	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11	5⅝	NProc .55e	7.2	8	28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
32	23	NYTim .80	3.1	9	29	25⅝	25⅛	25½	
11⅝	5⅝	NewbE .50	7.4	36	21	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Newcor s.56	5.3	4	16	10⅝	10⅝	10½	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Nexus			9	5	4	4	4 — ⅛
32⅝	17⅝	NiagFSv .80	3.0	7	36	27	26½	27	
6½	3⅝	Nichols .02r	.5	4	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	3⅛	Nolex			111	4⅛	4	4	
12⅝	7½	Norin wi.40	3.7	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	Norl pf 1.50	12.		3	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
25	4⅝	Norlek .04	.5	6	52	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	NoARoy .24	1.1	7	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
14½	7⅛	NoCdO g			805	u15	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
48½	41⅛	NIPS pf4.25	10.		z20	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
19⅝	9⅝	NuclDta		11	20	16	16	16	
32⅝	18	Numac g.07i			1724	u35⅝	32⅝	35	+2⅝
— O—O—O —									
4⅝	2⅝	OEA .10e	2.5		15	4	3⅝	4	
17⅛	9⅝	Oakwd .72b	.9	5	37	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
9⅛	7	OhArt .24	3.4	14	5	7	7	7	
10	5⅝	Oilarind .40e	4.6	5	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
23½	13⅝	OnLine .24	1.1	14	106	21½	21½	21½	
14⅛	7⅛	OrioleH .45e	4.1	3	8	11	11	11	
5⅛	2⅝	Ormand		18	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
15	7⅝	OutdrSp .20	1.4	13	5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	OxfordFl			48	38	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ — ⅜
9⅝	4½	OzarkA .20e	3.3	7	40	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
— P—Q —									
2	⅝	PF Ind			100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	PGEpfA 1.50	10.		12	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
16	13	PGEpfB 1.37	10.		2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
14½	12	PGEpfC 1.25	10.		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11	PGEpfD 1.25	10.		6	12⅛	12½	12½	
29⅝	24⅛	PGEpfW 2.57	9.8		21	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
26½	21⅝	PGEpfV 2.32	9.6		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	9.9		3	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
30⅛	25	PGEpfS 2.62	9.5		45	27½	27	27½	+ ½
12½	10⅛	PGEpfH 1.12	9.3		48	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
27⅝	22⅛	PGEpfG 2.37	9.7		4	24½	24½	24½	
24⅝	19⅝	PGEpfP 2.05	9.5		12	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
23	18½	PGEpfO 1.96	9.7		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
26	20⅝	PGEpfL 2.25	10.		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
24	19½	PGEpfK 2.04	9.4		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
54½	44⅝	PacLt pf4.75	10.		z10	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	—1
21⅝	11⅛	PacTrst 1	4.8	18	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
57½	48	PacPLpf 5	9.4		z50	53	53	53	
23½	9⅝	PacScle .40	3.5	6	33	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
34½	27⅝	PallCp .52	1.6	14	36	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	PalomrF			3	1⅝	1½	1½	
5⅝	3⅝	Pantast .30	6.9	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅛	13⅝	Paradyn n			22	97	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝ + ⅛
30⅝	18⅛	Parsons 1	3.6	7	90	28⅝	27⅝	28	— ⅛
6½	4⅛	PatFash .10e	1.7	3	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅝	6½	Patagon			6	81	12⅝	12⅛	12½ + ⅛
13⅝	7	PatoC .2e	15.	5	19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	PeerTu .32	4.1	5	6	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
2	⅝	PennDix wt			31	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	10½	PenEM .60	4.2	6	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
18⅛	13	PenTr 1	7.0	5	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	PECp .42t	9.9	7	234	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
26⅝	14⅛	PenRE 1.65	8.3	9	4	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
2½	⅝	Pentron			14	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ + ⅛
33⅝	24⅛	PepBoys 1b	3.8	5	1	26	26	26	
22⅝	10	PepCom .48a	2.7	7	53	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	8½	Perini .40	3.0	14	38	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ½
17⅝	6⅛	PetroLe		12	161	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	PhilLD .68r	8.5	4	75	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Phoenix			97	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
12	7	PicNPay .28	2.8	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	PioneerS		2	62	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	PionTx .20t			325	23	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝
33	20	PltOM 1.40	4.4	5	8	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	22⅝	Pittway 1.65	5.3	6	3	31	31	31	
7⅛	5⅛	Pizzaln n			10	8	5⅝	5⅝	5½
9⅛	4⅝	Plantind			27	348	8⅝	8⅛	8½ + ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	PlyGm .40b	4.5	4	28	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	PlymR A			10	6	3½	3⅝	3½ + ⅛
2½	1⅝	PlymR B			6	5	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝
3⅛	1⅝	Polaron		3	26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
22	10⅝	PrairleO g			117	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
6⅛	4⅛	PrattRd .30	4.6	7	11	6⅝	6½	6½	
28	22½	PrenHa 1.36	5.6	9	65	24⅝	24⅛	24½	
5⅛	2⅝	PresRIA			1	8	5	4⅝	4⅝ — ⅜
4⅝	1⅝	PresRtB			2	17	4½	4⅛	4⅛ — ⅛
15½	6⅝	Presley .64	4.3	4	370	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ⅛
25⅝	6½	PrimMt			19	21	19⅝	19	19⅝ + ⅜
12⅝	10⅝	PrnCT 1.28e	10.	10	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	ProvGas .88	8.8	6	7	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ProRE .07i		24	64	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅛	3⅝	PrudBld .24	5.3	8	15	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
25⅝	21⅝	PgSP pfC2.34	9.8		11	24	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅝	PulteH s.24	1.8	4	132	u13⅝	12⅝	13½	+ ⅜
12⅝	4⅝	PuntaG		11	166	10	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅝	Punta pf1.10	9.2		127	12⅝	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
12⅛	6⅝	Purpac .06e	.8	15	20	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
— R—R—R —									
12⅝	9	RBInd .24	2.5	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4½	1⅝	REDM		5	3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	RET			45	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
46	42½	RET pf 4.38	9.9		3	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅜
14⅛	8⅝	RHMed .20r	1.5	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	RPS		6	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	RSC .10	3.3	14	4	3⅛	3	3	
8⅛	5⅛	Ragan .10e	1.3	10	17	7½	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
23½	12⅝	RnchEx .10e	.7	4	14	15½	15⅝	15⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	10⅝	RangrO g			1193	u26½	25⅝	26¼	+ ½
32½	21½	Ransbrg 1.20	4.5	7	7	26⅝	26⅝	26½	+ ⅛
4⅛	1½	RapAm wt			179	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	13½	RayInd .40	2.3	15	12	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Reading		6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20⅝	14½	RElnv 1.60	8.0	14	25	20⅛	19⅝	20	— ⅛
13⅝	10	RlIncT 1.40	13.	6	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅝	2⅛	ReevesT		71	15	5	5	5	
8⅛	4	RefgTr .28	5.6	4	16	5⅛	5	5	
14	8⅛	RegalB .72	5.4	9	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	RemAr 1a	6.3	5	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
16½	6⅛	RepGyp .40	3.0	4	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
25	22	RNY pf 2.12	9.0		2	23½	23½	23½	
25⅛	11⅛	ReshCot .24	1.7	8	184	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
69½	28½	ResrtA		8	1026	44⅝	42½	44½	+1⅝
108	27	Resrt B		12	z1750	69⅛	65	69⅛	+3⅛
7½	2	RestAssc		9	53	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅛	5	RexNore		9	40	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
20½	14⅛	RioiOil n			425	u22⅝	20⅝	22⅛	+1⅝
9⅝	3⅛	RiblatP .12	1.7	4	198	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
18⅛	5	Richton .44	7.0	7	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
50⅝	25⅝	RileyCo		7	15	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ½
16⅝	8⅝	Robntch			97	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
8⅛	4½	Roblin .12	2.0	5	11	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Rockway 1b	7.4	6	2	13½	13½	13½	
51⅛	23⅝	Rogers .28	.5	15	50	44	41⅝	44	+1⅝
6⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm		11	28	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—
18½	7⅝	Ruddick .42e	5.3	5	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
10	7⅝	Rudick pf.56	7.1		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco		5	94	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6	2½	RBW Cp		5	1	4	4	4	
19	10⅝	Russell .48	3.1	6	7	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
— S—S—S —									
6⅛	3⅝	SFM .20	3.6	6	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	SGL .25b	2.7	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	SGSec			3	2	2	2	
3½	1⅝	SMD		5	1	2½	2½	2½	
9⅛	4	SSP			2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
16	9⅝	Salem .40a	2.8	7	9	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	SCarlo			5	2½	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
81½	71⅛	SDgo pf7.80	11.		z50	70⅛	d70⅛	70⅛	
81	64½	SDgo pf7.20	11.		z100	65	65	65	+ ½
26⅝	22	SDgo pf2.47	11.		5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
29	23⅝	SDgo pf2.68	11.		3	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	SFrRE 1.60	7.2	19	30	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
3	7-16	SFRE wt			79	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Sandgte .40	4.3	4	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	SchelbE .56	9.7	14	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21⅝	12⅝	Schmult 1	5.6	4	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Schiller		6	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅝	Schradr .04t		7	10	3⅝	d 3	3⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	SciMst .10	2.4	10	23	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	20	ScurryR g			1	31	31	31	— ⅛
22½	15⅛	SbdAM .40	2.3	2	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	3⅝	Sealctro		8	28	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Searsind		8	16	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	SecMtg		119	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
10⅛	6⅝	Selas .36	4.1	8	21	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
3	15-16	SelisAsc		6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8	5⅛	Semtch .20b	2.9	12	18	7½	7	7	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
8⅛	4⅝	Srvisco .40	5.9	5	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Servo			4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅝	SetonCo .50	3.6	4	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	ShoerS .40e	5.5	6	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
50	12⅝	Sharon 1a	2.4	7	85	42½	41	41⅛	—2⅛
		Sharon wt			2	8½	8½	8½	
8⅛	5⅛	Showin .50	9.8	5	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	2½	ShelteR			5	24	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝ + ⅛
42½	19	Showbt .1	4.3	8	38	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	7⅝	Silco s .28	3.3	7	41	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅛	10	Sigma .40	2.4	7	4	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
11	7⅝	SikesA .35e	4.1	5	30	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ½
15⅛	10⅝	Silolnc .30	2.2	4	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	3⅝	Silvrcst			7	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ — ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Simkins .16	1.4	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
7⅝	2⅛	Solitron		17	249	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	SorgPap .23e	1.6	4	11	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
12⅝	6⅝	Soundsn .40	5.3	3	7	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅜
12⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf1.08	9.5		5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
14	11⅛	SCEd pf1.19	9.8		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27½	24⅝	SCEd pf2.48	9.7		z100	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
17½	13	SCEd pf1.45	9.4		4	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	16⅛	SCEd pf1.30	6.6		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
27⅛	20⅝	SCEd pf2.30	9.3		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
26½	21⅝	SCEd pf2.21	9.3		3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
11	7⅛	SwFIBk .50	5.6	7	235	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
29⅛	24	SwFIB pf2.18	8.7		4	25⅝	25	25½	+ ⅜
15⅝	9	SpecityR		6	12	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	Spector .31e	2.5	4	214	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
6⅝	3½	Spectro .42e	11.	5	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	SpedOP .14r	2.7	9	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	Spencer .16	3.6	5	12	4⅝	4½	4½	
5⅝	4½	Splentex .24	5.1	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅝	StoffrdL		13	60	u24½	23½	24½	+1⅛
13½	6⅝	StdCont .40b	3.0	8	43	13⅛	13½	13½	
28⅝	20½	StCoasa 1.60	6.4	7	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6	StdMetl		21	77	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅜
26⅛	21⅛	StProd 1.52	6.6	5	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	20½	StdShr .40t	2.3	8	15	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ½
13⅝	4⅝	Stange .20	2.7	9	37	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	StanAv .37e	2.9	6	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7⅝	3⅛	Stanwd		3	1	4	4	4	
14½	10½	StarSup .80	5.5	4	11	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Stardust		2	25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	4	Steelmt .24b	3.4	17	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	½	StertBcp wt			8	1½	1⅛	1½	— ⅛
2⅛	15-16	SterlEl		8	124	1½	1⅜	1½	
4⅛	2⅛	Stevlknlt		35	17	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅛	StrutW .30b	2.1	23	54	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅝	SueAnn .24e	7.7	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Summit			5	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17⅝	7	Sunalr .60	5.1	7	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
31⅝	12½	Sundnc .16b	.5	172	396	30⅝	29	29⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	Supind s.25	2.2	7	32	12	11½	11½	— ½
11⅝	6	SupSurg .32	3.8	6	8	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
41⅛	20½	Supron .30	.7	25	235	u41⅛	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
10½	4⅝	Susqueh		4	40	5	5	5	
1⅛	⅝	SutrMtg wt			28	1⅛	1	1	
7⅛	3½	Synlov .30b	5.6	16	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
38⅝	24½	Syntex 1.10	3.1	9	1366	35⅝	35	35⅛	— ½
35½	21⅛	SyscoCp .56	1.7	8	75	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	10⅛	SystEng		11	59	13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
8½	3⅝	SysPin .20	5.0	4	10	4	4	4	— ⅛
— T—T—T —									
16⅝	8⅝	TobPd .20	1.4	8	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	8	TandB 1e	9.8	6	83	10½	9⅝	10⅛	+1⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Tannet .28	3.7	4	41	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Tasty 1.20b	9.0	669	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	TechSym		11	38	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
10⅛	4	TechOp		10	109	u10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	TechTp .07r	3.1	11	6	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Tectrol .24	4.8	5	6	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm .60	5.4	3	13	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
27½	15⅛	TelRex .40	1.8	11	36	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
22⅛	12	Telscl .60	3.0	14	22	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
6	2⅛	Tenna			7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6	5½	Tenney s		10	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	TerroC .18t			26	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
15½	7⅛	TetraT		14	22	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
16⅝	7⅝	TexlAir .16	1.6	11	78	10⅝	10	10⅛	
1⅝	½	ThorCp			29	⅝	11-16	⅝	
4	2⅝	Thorofar		11	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	3⅛	ThreeD .20	5.0	4	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
21½	14½	Thriftm 1	5.1	4	17	19⅝	19½	19½	— ½
7	3	Tidwell		3	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	4⅝	TobKtz s.25	4.9	3	31	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅛
107½	90	TolEdpf 10	11.		z110	93⅝	93	93	— ½
14⅛	6⅝	ToppsG .28	4.1	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	TorlnCp .80	5.7	6	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
25⅛	9⅝	TotlPet g.32			1076	u26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+1⅜
18⅝	3⅝	TotPet wt			623	u19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅜
6⅝	2	TownCtry		11	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅛	4⅛	TrnsLux .05e	.9	7	6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
12	7⅛	TransOil .05e	.5	18	280	11⅛	10½	10⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Tradwy .20	3.5	11	25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅝	TrioCp .20	1.9	6	16	10½	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
40⅛	4½	TuboM		14	85	27⅝	26½	26½	— ½
35⅝	23⅝	TurnrC 2	7.0	8	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	TwinFr .20	3.6	7	36	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
— U—U—U —									
12½	7⅝	U&I		52	15	10	10	10	
4½	2⅝	UIP .24	5.3	7	479	4½	4	4½	+ ½
5⅛	2	UNA .20	4.3	4	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	URS .40b	7.3	6	11	5⅝	5½	5½	
9⅛	4⅝	Unimax		4	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16	11⅛	UAirPd .44b	4.8	8	16	13½	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	UnFoods		12	32	1⅝	1½	1½	
5⅝	2⅝	UNatCp		20	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
⅝	5-128	UNatCp wt			20	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
8	5	URepin .23r	6.0	55	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	USFilt .32	2.4	8	176	13⅝	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	UnRIT .81e	7.5	13	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
⅛	1-16	UnRIT wt			43	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4½	2⅛	USRdium			29	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	USRbR 1a	5.8	7	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅝	UnityB		12	37	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅜
6	3⅝	UnivCla .05	.9	4	5	5½	5½	5½	
16½	10⅛	UnivRs .32	2.1	14	x62	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9	UnivRu .72	7.4	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
— V—V—V —									
14⅝	6⅛	Votle's .81t	12.	8	19	6½	d 6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
16⅝	11	Valmac .80	7.1	11	26	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	2	ValueL .06e	2.4		12	2½	2½	2½	
4⅛	1⅝	Verlt		6	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
37⅝	16½	VermlA .32b	1.6	8	14	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
10⅛	4⅛	Vernitrn .10	1.3	8	590	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
8½	2	Vertiple		7	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1½	Vesely		158	211	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
7⅛	2½	VintageE		2	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8	5	Virco .16b	3.2	4	5	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Vishay		7	36	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	VisualG .16	2.9	8	14	5½	5⅝	5½	
4	2⅛	VolMer .12e	3.1	4	27	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	10	Voplex .52	4.2	5	15	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅝	VulcCp .20	4.0	4	14	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
— W—W—W —									
7½	2⅝	WTC .02t		32	67	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10	6⅛	Wackht .40b	5.9	6	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3½	2	WadelEq			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24⅝	10⅛	Walnoco .12	.5	16	152	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
26⅛	19⅝	Walco .80b	4.1	6	5	20	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	5	WallcS .72	2.0	15	4	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
18⅝	17⅝	WangB s.16	.8	20	459	u19⅝	18	19	+ ⅜
21⅝	20⅛	WangC s.06	.3		114	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅜
17⅝	9⅛	WardsCo .20	1.7	3	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	7⅝	WarnC pf.05	.5		181	10	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅝	WshHm		20	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26⅛	21⅛	WshPst s.36	1.4	8	107	25	24⅝	24⅝	
25⅝	20⅛	WRIT 2.12	8.4	14	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
7½	5	Watsco .30	4.4	9	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17½	6⅝	WeldTu .30b	1.9	7	x7	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ½
8⅝	6	WescoFn .38	4.5	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	28	Weltburn g1.40			68	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	11½	WstFin .48	2.2	4	173	22⅝	21⅝	22	— ⅛
15⅛	12½	WPacRR n		3	47	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
12⅝	3⅝	Whippny .20	1.8		22	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅝	4⅛	WhitCbl .40	6.2	7	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Whitehall		7	18	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
8½	2	Wichita		34	120	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
16	8⅝	Wmhous .40	4.1	8	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	WilsnB .15t			3	2	2	2	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Wincorp .40	2.8	39	12	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
14⅝	11	Wdstrm n .60	5.5	5	3	11	d10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17½	10	Wrathr .10e	.6	45	91	u18	17	18	+1
17-16	⅜	WrightH s			23	1 1-16	1	1	
27	17⅝	Wynnin .60	2.6	7	73	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	
16	11	WymBn .64	5.3	8	15	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ½
— X—Y—Z —									
12⅝	2	Xonics			74	6⅝	5⅝	6½	+ ⅛
17	11⅛	ZeroCp .44	2.8	7	2	15½	15½	15½	
17½	7⅛	Zimmer .36	4.5	2	15	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 14, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
13614	Abitibl	$18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅜
13200	Agnico E	$7¼	7	7	— ⅛
500	Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
50261	Alta Gas A	$23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅛
713	Algo Cent	$24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
8540	Am Bonzo	$19½	19⅝	19½	
407	Andres W A	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
500	Asbestos	$45½	45½	45½	
7780	Atco A	$22⅝	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
10676	BP Can	$28⅝	28	28⅝	— ⅜
11770	Bank N S	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
200	Baton B	$13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
50	Beth Cop A	$20	20	20	+ ⅛
1850	Black Bros	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17452	Bralor Res	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
255	Bramalea	$23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
1250	Brenda M	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
2465	BCFP	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
12274	BC Phone	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
82630	Brunswk	$9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ½
2300	Budd Can	$8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
2168	CAE A	$34⅛	33½	33½	— ½
17800	Cad Fry	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
2724	Cal Pow A	$45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
21280	Camflo	$14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
37610	C Nor West	$13½	13⅛	13½	
1780	C Packrs	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
24200	Can Perm	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
656	Can Trust	$27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
2108	C Tung	$26	26	26	+ ⅜
1000	CCablesy A	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
9732	Cdn Cel	$10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
23864	Cl Bk Com	$26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
21475	Cdn Tire A	$32	31⅝	31⅝	
1400	C Utilties	$20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
515	Condel Oil	$42	42	42	
14110	Cassiar	$12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
45455	Celanese	$6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
200	C Holiday I	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2450	Con Distrb	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
20140	Cons Gas	$24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
3900	Con Fardy	350	340	340	— 5
1700	Conwest	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
23805	Coseka R	$9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
1295	Croismt	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1410	Crush Intl	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
14275	Cyprus	$16⅛	15½	16	+ ⅜
15850	Czar Res	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19220	Daon Dev	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
450	Daon A	$7½	7⅝	7⅝	
18365	Denison	$27	26½	26½	— ⅜
8300	Dicknsn	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
3256	D Bridge	$36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
3805	Dofasco A	$34½	34⅛	34⅛	
245	Dom Store	$18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
800	Du Pont	$22	21⅝	22	
700	Dylex L A	$13½	13½	13½	
1600	East Mal	180	175	175	
3000	Electhom A	$5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
600	Emco	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
13420	Falcon C	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1780	Fibrg Nik A	$62	61½	61⅛	
1804	Fed Ind A	$7	7	7	
625	Fed Plon	$43⅝	42	43⅛	+ ⅛
7200	Francana	$13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
200	Fraser A	$15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
2928	G M Res	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1000	G Distrb w	280	280	280	+ 5
13870	Gibraltar	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
1400	Goodyear	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
230	Graff G	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
3000	Granduc	142	139	142	+ 2
980	Gt Oil Sds	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
281	GL Forest	$45	44	45	+1½
115	Greyhnd	$23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
6550	Hard Crp A	330	320	320	—20
3458	Harlequin	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
17320	Hawker A	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
5115	Hayes D	$11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
13146	H Bay Co	$28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
20895	IAC	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
12175	Indal	$15⅛	15½	15⅝	
513	Indusmin	$22	22	22	
150	Inglis	$15	15	15	+ ⅛
2500	Inland Gas	$15	15	15	
3940	Int Mogul	$7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
9127	Intpr Pipe	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
300	Inv Grp A	$16	15⅝	16	+ ½
22000	Ivaco A	$16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
3129	Jannock	$25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
18404	Kaiser Re	$24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	— ⅛
9400	Kam Kotia	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
275	Kelsey H	$25½	25⅛	25½	
4561	Kerr A A	$10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17290	Labatt A	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ½
308	Lab Min	$39½	39	39½	+ 1
12600	Lacana	$5⅝	5½	5½	
1844	LL Loc	350	350	350	
1150	Lob Co A	435	425	435	+10
1000	Lob Co B	420	415	420	— 5
770	Loeb M	$12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
400	MICC	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
12253	MB Ltd	$24⅛	24	24⅛	
200	McGraw H	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
374	Molson A	$25⅝	25½	25½	
7121	Moore	$39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
7870	Murphy	$21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
2380	Nat Trust	$25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
12551	Noranda	$43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
52301	Norcen	$24⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
775	NTecm B w	$24½	24⅛	24⅛	—1½
250	Nowsco W	$30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
140693	Oakwood P	$9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
27265	Ocelot B	$17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅛
3885	Oshawa A	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
12487	Page Pet	$16⅝	16	16½	— ⅛
2600	Pamour A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
15778	PanCan P	$57	56½	57	+ ⅜
265	Patino N V	$24	24	24	
19300	Pembina	$10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
6942	Petrofina	$37	36	36	— ⅜
5853	Peyto Olls	$13⅛	13	13	
1581	Pine Point	$34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
33500	Place G	355	340	350	
15307	Placer	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
7950	Ram	$10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
500	Redpath	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
1124	Rd Stenhs A	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
12900	Reichhold	$13⅛	13	13	
14570	Revnu Prp	180	178	179	— 1
6685	Roman	$32⅝	31	31⅝	—1⅛
300	Rothman	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
29650	Sceptre	$7⅝	7⅛	7½	
100	Scotts A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
49867	Shell Can	$23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	— ⅛
17313	Sherritt	$10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
800	Sigma	$26½	26½	26½	+ ½
4592	Simpsons	275	265	275	+10
3896	Simpsn S A	$9⅛	9	9	
8420	Slater Sil	$19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
2400	Southm	$27½	27	27½	+ ½
598	St Brodcst	$12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
11745	Stelco A	$29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
7600	Steep R	400	395	400	+ 5
15840	Sulpetro B	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
100	Talcorp A	$11	11	11	
7779	Teck Cor A	$13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
980	Teck Cor B	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7425	Tex Can	$69⅝	69½	69⅝	+ ⅛
3025	Thom N A	$15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅜
33292	Tor Dm Bk	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
970	Torstar B	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
2666	Traders A	$17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
6866	Trns Mt A	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
24216	TrCan PL	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
7525	Turbo Cl B	$14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
48400	UGas A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
10415	Union Oil	$27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
900	U Keno	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4700	U Siscoe	$9½	9⅛	9½	
925	Un Carbid	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
3200	Van Der	485	460	485	+35
4200	Versil Cor	$17⅝	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
2900	Vestoren	$14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ½
8330	Weldwod	$21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
7525	West Mine	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
1425	Weston	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
5300	Woodwd A	$22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
9700	Yk Bear	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛

Total sales 9,309,149 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices June 14, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
470	AlgomaSt	$30	30	30	
10563	Bnk Mont	$23	22⅝	23	
400	Can Cmt	$13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
100	Cdn Ind	$23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
100	Conran	$29	29	29	
9400	Con Bath	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
2200	Dom TxtA	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4200	FCA Int	325	320	325	+15
3800	Imasco	$43½	43½	43½	
194	Power Co	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
1000	RollandA	$ 9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
320	RollandB	$ 8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
19278	Royal Bk	$39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
400	RoyTrstco	$17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
200	Steinbrg A	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
160	Utd Asbest	290	290	290	—10
300	Zellers	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛

Total sales 1,604,994 shares.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	89.00	88.80	94.20	88.20
Brussels (2)	129.91	130.47	132.15	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	140.07	139.83	159.63	136.58
London 30	478.50	474.20	558.60	446.10
London 500 (4)	269.75	267.38	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	78.25	77.57	83.52	55.45
Paris (6)	120.82	120.99	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	571.74	577.98	597.68	545.72
Tokyo (8)	442.28	439.58	462.97	435.22
Tokyo (9)	6,343.94	6,180.54	6,341.26	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	324.10	323.68	340.70	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Siemon Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Tokyo Exchange

June 15, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	341	Matsu E. Wks	530
Canon	550	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	145
Dai Nip. Print	557	Mitsubi Corp.	460
Fuji Bank	337	Mitsui Co.	303
Fuji Photo	618	Mitsukoshi	467
Hitachi	240	Nippon Elec.	315
Honda Motor	579	Sharp	440
C. Itoh	348	Sony Corp	2,140
Japan Air L.	2,890	Sumitomo Bank	337
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,040	Taisho Marine	241
Kao Soap	544	Takeda	465
Kirin Brewery	424	Teijin	135
Komatsu	335	Tokyo Marine	513
Kubota	285	Toray	158
Matsu El. Ind.	706	Toyota	932

European Gold Markets

June 15, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	279.30	280.00	+1.80
Zurich	278.875	279.875	+1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	295.81	294.50	+2.17

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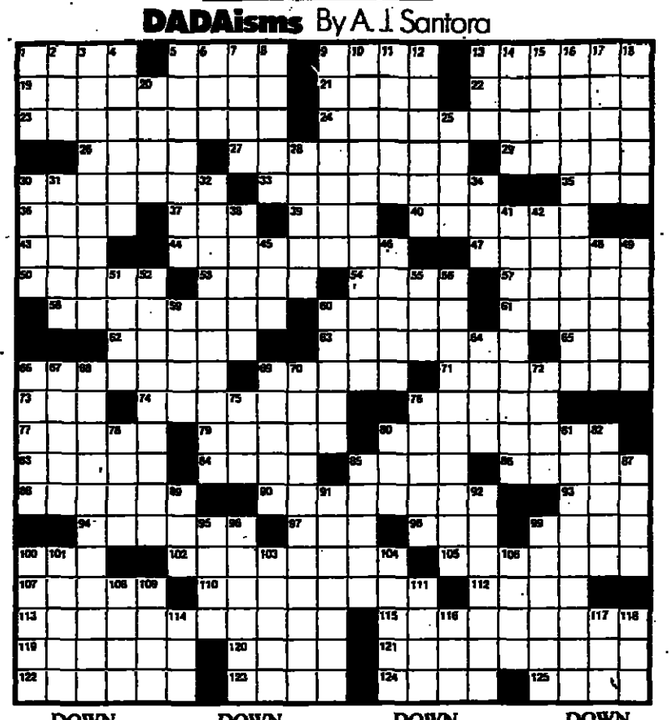
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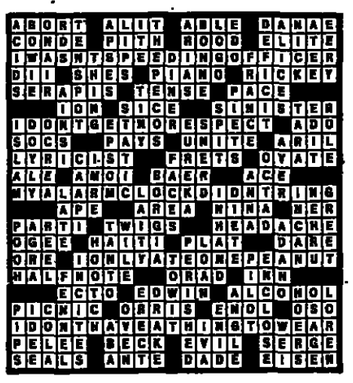
ACROSS

1 POP, in a way
5 He was PAPA Tiger
9 Ht., as above the PAcific
13 Skeletal PArts
18 My DAD George or Telly's POP
21 PArt of a shoe
22 Kin of amPERES
23 PAPPY
24 Dweller near Gulf of PAria
26 Word with FATHER
27 Played a PArt
29 Florentine poet exPAtriated in 1302
30 "—— your fore-FATHERS!": J. Q. Adams
33 PAsture breed
35 PAPPY Boyington's PAls
36 PAPAS of a sort
37 ——la(PArt song)
39 Mountain PAsture
40 ——snee (sPArring with knives)
43 PArent-teacher org.
44 Field where "POPpies grow"
47 Kin of PAprikas and PArsley
50 Eight-PArt group
53 HisPAnic name
54 UnPArallel, as tracks
57 Like a wing-shaped PArt
58 PAtrimony
60 How PAderewski played?
61 PAmpean relative
62 Spouting PAp or oil
63 Dirt in PA., etc.
65 PAPA bear in PAnama
66 PArrot's relative
68 PAinful memories
71 Was a crossPAtch
73 Word PArt meaning shoulder
74 Group recently PAst 12
76 Thin as —— (sPAre-set)
77 PAsture disease
79 PArnassian southeast wind
80 "The——of America" - (PAperback title)
83 PAste-on
84 PAstry
85 —— grass (PAsturage)
86 Time sPAce
88 PAssional
90 Kin of PArrs
93 PAssage in Roma
94 Suck a lolliPOP again and again
97 —— PArisienne
98 Below-PAr mark
99 Cub Scout PAcks
100 PArt of R.S.V.P.
102 Six-PAck items
105 PAsses away
107 PAncake for PAncho
110 PAstoral canine
112 PAnzer
113 PAPA Bear
115 PATERnosters
119 DADDY Warbucks's girl et al.
120 Soft, in PAlermo
121 Fore-FATHERS
122 Was apPArently true
123 Actor PArker
124 PAss over quickly
125 Vessel similar to a dePAs

DOWN

1 DADS of jrs.
2 Tepid, in the PAlatinate
3 Harden against PAin, etc.
4 Kin of PAra nuts
5 Hesitate to PArticiPAte
6 PAy dirt
7 West Point's counterPArt: Abbr.
8 SamPAn's cousin
9 Actress PArsons
10 "Our FATHER"
11 "The Cocktail PArty" author
12 Places for juristic PAnels
13 UnPOPular fellow
14 PArt of the O.T.
15 POP
16 DooDAD
17 PAPA Andrea's violin
18 Slaves of the PAst
20 ——PAPA, Sioux tribe
25 PAssage plan: Abbr.
28 Bufos, sPAdefoots, e.g.
30 NewsPAper fluff
31 PAssage between decks
32 POP off
34 Egg of a PArasitic insect
38 What a PArody might induce
41 PADRES
42 PAss-catcher Rote
45 VATER's refusal
46 Vehicles with PAir-runners
48 Remove, as PAint
49 PArticular —— (council)
51 ABOU Ben Adhem, e.g.
52 POPdock derivative
55 American PAct org.
56 SIREd
59 PAludal plant
60 "... putty, ——, an' PAint": Kipling
64 Dies —— (PAnegyrical hymn)
66 SePArately distinct lettering
67 PAsha's PAl
68 Puzo's "God-FATHER"
69 Becomes PArched
70 CrawDADS
72 Radar PAnel line
75 RaPA —— (Easter Island)
76 PAcking guns
78 Gallery featuring Turner PAintings
80 PArtner of guy
81 "You'll ——," POP song
82 A sPArkling brightness
85 Kind of PA
87 POPsy or POPpins
89 PAPA swan
91 PAsses
92 PArboiled
95 Old PAlestinian letter
96 PArt
99 CamPAigner of 1858
100 Tales of the PAst
101 Actress PAPAS
103 U. S. Grant counterPArt
104 They go with grandFA-THER chairs
106 ComPADRES
108 Kind of rose PAth?
109 FATHER of one of David's mighty men
111 AddlePAted guy
114 PArt of the Apocrypha: Abbr.
116 Univ. dePArt-ment
117 PAlindromic word
118 Where the SIREt flows: Abbr.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Fair	MADRID	25	77	Fair
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Rain	MIAMI	28	82	Rain
ANKARA	26	79	Fair	MILAN	23	73	Overcast
ATHENS	27	81	Fair	MONTREAL	19	66	Cloudy
BEIRUT	27	81	Fair	MOSCOW	29	84	Cloudy
BELGRADE	23	73	Cloudy	MUNICH	12	54	Rain
BERLIN	15	59	Showers	NEW YORK	23	73	Fair
BRUSSELS	12	54	Cloudy	NICE	24	75	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	28	82	Fair	OSLO	13	55	Rain
BUDAPEST	22	72	Cloudy	PARIS	16	61	Showers
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy	PRAGUE	19	66	Showers
COPENHAGEN	15	15	Showers	ROME	24	75	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fair	SOFIA	28	82	Overcast
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	18	64	Overcast
EDINBURGH	15	59	Rain	TEHRAN	34	93	Fair
FLORENCE	26	79	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	29	84	Mist
FRANKFURT	14	57	Rain	TOKYO	22	72	Mist
GENEVA	11	52	Rain	TUNIS	28	82	Cloudy
HELSINKI	14	57	Overcast	VIENNA	24	75	Fair
HOUSTON	30	86	Fair	WARSAW	21	70	Overcast
ISTANBUL	24	75	Fair	WASHINGTON	25	77	Fair
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy	ZURICH	11	52	Rain
LISBON	24	75	Fair				
LONDON	14	57	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	30	86	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

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June 15, 1979

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— (d) Conbar	SF 477.00
— (d) Grobar	SF 487.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 715.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

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— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.85
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 9.16

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.99
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CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

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— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 18.66
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.66

CREDIT SUISSE:

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— (d) Canasec	SF 470.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 59.50
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 181.75
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— (d) Fidelity Dir. Servs. Tr.	$43.77
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 23.92
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 30.29
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.74

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:

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— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 7.90
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 14.76

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— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.39
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.56

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— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 201.00

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— (d) Unirenta	DM 37.67
— (d) Unifonds	DM 36.97
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 59.98
— (d) Europafonds	DM 21.23

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(w) Bondselect - Issue Pr.	SF 134.00
(w) CANIT	$ 10.17
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DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V 5% to 31 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; ♦ — ♦ - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

BOOKS

GULLIVER HOUSE

By John Leggett. Houghton Mifflin. 342 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

LLOYD ERSKINE, the narrator of John Leggett's new novel, "Gulliver House," decides at his father's deathbed to become a book publisher. Being bright and sure of his literary tastes, he rises quickly to a top editorial position at Crowninshiel's, an old and prestigious firm with its own imposing mansion on Manhattan's East Side. But just as Lloyd wins a coveted appointment to Crowninshiel's executive committee, the publishing industry is overtaken by the go-go '60s.

Over Lloyd's vehement protests, Hugh Severance, the aristocratic head of Crowninshiel's, forms an alliance with a large, publicly owned broadcasting company. The money men move in, and begin to rationalize the irrational book industry in the interest of the shareholders. So Lloyd, along with another editor named Joel Rossbach and Hugh Severance's son, Hugh Jr., pulls out of Crowninshiel's and sets up Gulliver House. The question stands posed whether a publishing firm can make it on integrity and good books, but no backlist.

Now, with all due respect for Leggett's imagination, it must be said that anyone who has followed the course of publishing over the last two decades — not to mention Leggett's career as a book editor, which he has long since abandoned to direct the TV Writers Workshop at the University of Iowa — will be able to supply the key to what is at least in part a roman a clef, and a good deal of the fun of reading "Gulliver House" lies in just this slightly tainted but nevertheless diverting activity. If Hugh Severance is a composite of C & K, then Hugh Jr. must be P, which would make Joel Rossbach B and Lloyd Erskine H, although there's a little of W in him too as well as a lot of Leggett.

And if Hugh Severance is C plus K, then Enid Severance must be J plus B, and how amusing then to see her ladying it formidably over a dinner party gathering at the Severance town house on Sutton Place, when in real life we have never gotten closer to her than across the room at a crowded publication party. Or: if Severance plus Rossbach plus Erskine are P plus C plus H, the Gulliver House must be A, and is this why A eventually was merged with S: because the three couldn't get along with one another?

Wicked fun. And smoothly done, with a fine eye for the characteristic gesture. But in the long run, even in the short one, if "Gulliver House" is to succeed, it will have to be enjoyed by outsiders. So the important question remains: how will Leggett's novel impress a reader who happens not to possess the key?

I can only speculate. But it seems to me that Leggett has taken a risk in the way he presents the books his publishers publish. Everything in the story depends on those books. Lloyd Erskine considers his love of good books to be the most worthwhile attribute he has inherited from his father, an advertising man who failed to fulfill himself because he never took the gamble of getting out. And Lloyd hopes to redeem both his father and himself by devoting his life to good books.

Yet ironically, it is Lloyd's stiff-necked dedication to integrity that nearly destroys his marriage, his relationship to his son and his partnership with Hugh and Joel. It is only when he learns to compromise and concede the points of view of others that he averts the precipitous decline of his career and personal fortunes — the point, if there is one, being that there's more to life than good books.

But the potentially bittersweet poignancy of this lesson is dissipated by the quality of Leggett's imaginary books. They are written by people whose names are variously Lansing Fosse, Morgan Bryce, Luke Pentecost, Oliver Swimming, Bushrod Ketcham and Mary Whetstone, which makes them sound like authors in a high school parody set to bad music. The books they publish bear titles like "Solo," "Fulgencio's Game," "Dimming of the Sun" and "Fitchy Gules" (this last being a shockingly candid memoir taking its name from the author's family coat-of-arms), which convey not much of anything.

Of course, it is always possible to rescue these books by playing the key game, and reading "Solo" "a comic novel about the Air Force," as Joseph Heller's "Catch-22." Luke Pentecost, a science-fiction writer with a growing underground following, has a career similar to Kurt Vonnegut's.

But I'd imagine that for readers who don't want to, or can't, play this game, such books will give "Gulliver House" a shopworn quality. Perhaps, in the spirit of compromise he arrives at in the end, Lloyd Erskine would have published Leggett's novel for the sake of its commercial possibilities. But when still of a mind to publish nothing but the most original of books, he would have passed it over, I suspect.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Manifesto for Sale

PARIS, June 15 (AP) — A first edition of Karl Marx's historic *Communist Party Manifesto* will be auctioned here July 4, it was announced yesterday. The 23-page edition, valued at more than $50,000, was published in German in 1848 in London, where Marx was living in exile. The public sale will be only the second time that a first edition of the manifesto has been sold in Europe since World War II, officials said.

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PEANUTS



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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RALNS

MYNEE

WORDSY

JEDGAG



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ○○○○○○ – ○○○○

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ALBUM FRIAR MENACE SHADOW
Answer: "Sounds like I'll be surrounded by water!"—"ISLE"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"The trouble with these teeny-weeny sanwiches is, by the time you decide you like one, it's GONE!"

...derson's Debut Spoiled
Mariners Defeat Tigers

...T, June 15 (UPI) — ...ris hit a pinch-hit triple ... on a two-out error in ...nning last night, giving ...Mariners a 3-2 victory ...t to spoil Sparky Ander... ...t as manager of the

...hit came off John Hiller ... replaced Jack Billing... beginning of the ninth ...arry Milbourne then ...o Aurelio Rodriguez, the ...d baseman, who let the ...ough his legs and into ... Shane Rawley (3-6) ...he victory with 4½ inn...less relief.

...isappointing but yet not ...ng," said Anderson, ...usly guided the Cincin...o two world champion... five division titles. "It feels good to have that pain back in the stomach."

When Anderson ran out of the dugout with the starting lineups, he was given a standing ovation by the 21,957 fans at Tiger Stadium. When the cheering continued after he returned to the dugout, Anderson jumped up on the top step and doffed his cap.

"The ovation was one of the biggest thrills I've ever had," said Anderson, who signed to manage Detroit for the next five years. "But I'm sure the people will have a chance to do the other [boo] before it's over. I said I don't walk on water and I think I proved it."

Rodriguez gave the Tigers a 1-0 lead in the second inning, when he drove home Lance Parrish with the first of his three singles. Seattle jumped ahead with a pair of runs in the third. Singles by Milbourne and Ruppert Jones and a double-play produced the first run and Willie Horton singled and scored on Dan Meyer's triple.

Detroit tied the score in the third on a double by Jerry Morales, an infield hit by Steve Kemp and a fielding error by third baseman Meyer.

Twins 4, Yankees 2

In Bloomington, Minn., Butch Wynegar's bases-loaded double scored three runs during a four-run fourth inning and Geoff Zahn and Mike Marshall combined on a seven-hitter as Minnesota defeated New York, 4-2, handing Tommy John his second loss in 12 decisions. Zahn (5-1) worked the first six innings and Marshall earned his 15th save in his 37th appearance. Juan Beniquez hit a two-run homer for New York in the second inning.

Indians 2, A's 1

In Cleveland, Jim Norris greeted reliever Craig Minetto with a two-run triple with two out in the ninth inning to boost Cleveland to a 2-1 victory over Oakland. The Cleveland starter, Len Barker, allowed four hits over eight innings and Sid Monge (5-5) pitched the final inning to pick up the victory. Jim Todd (2-3) took the loss in relief.

Brewers 6, Rangers 2

In Arlington, Texas, Buck Martinez, Sal Bando and Ben Oglivie drove in two runs each and Bill Travers pitched a seven-hitter to lead Milwaukee past Texas, 6-2. The Texas starter, Doyle Alexander (3-5), was shelled for eight hits and four runs over 3⅓ innings.

Angels 10, Blue Jays 2

In Toronto, Willie Aikens hit a first-inning grand slam home run, his second in as many days, as California pounded out 15 hits in defeating Toronto, 10-2. Nolan Ryan (8-3) struck out five and walked one. Aikens' homer was his 12th of the year and came off the loser, Phil Huffman (3-7).

Expos 4, Braves 3

In the National League, at Montreal, Gary Carter's two-run double in the eighth inning capped a three-run rally that lifted Montreal to a 4-3 victory over Atlanta. The victory went to Elias Sosa (3-3), who relieved Bill Lee in the eighth inning and held the Braves hitless over the final two innings.

Cubs 8, Giants 6

In San Francisco, Mick Kelleher's third single of the game with two out in the ninth inning drove in two runs and gave Chicago an 8-6 victory over San Francisco. In the ninth inning, the Cubs rallied for two runs after two were out against Gary Lavelle, with Kelleher driving in Jerry Martin and Bobby Murcer with the runs that snapped a 6-6 tie.

Padres 2, Pirates 1

In San Diego, Barry Evans lined a two-out single to right-center in the bottom of the 14th inning to score Ozzie Smith from second base as San Diego beat Pittsburgh, 2-1, for a sweep of the three-game series. After John Candelaria, making a rare relief appearance, retired the first two batters in the bottom of the 14th, Smith reached first when shortstop Tim Foli booted his grounder for an error. Dave Winfield then drew a walk before Evans' hit.



Sparky Anderson (right) jokes with Darrell Johnson, manager of the Mariners, and the home-plate umpire, Terry Cooney, just before his debut as manager of the Tigers. Mariners won, 3-2.

United Press International

...ghting for Keeps, ...rner Wins Easily

By James Tuite

...ORK, June 15 (NYT) — ...rner, who lost his last ...t for the sake of motion..., knocked out Danny ...n the second round of ...duled 10-round fight at ...rum last night.

...e it was for real and it ...rner a nontitle fight ...Wilfredo Benitez, the ...oxing Council wel...hampion, on July 20.

...topped McAloon at 2:59 ...nd round before 1,010 ...immediately left for a ...celebrate his conquest. ...a journeyman club fight... moonlighted as a teach...me quietly with his wife, ...lizing that his main-bout ...nearing an end.

...kept hitting away at ...face," said the 25-year..., the actor-welterweight ...klyn. "In the second, I opened a cut over his eye and that was the end."

McAloon, who taught in secondary school after gaining his Bachelor of Science degree at Manhattan College in 1965, is uncertain about his future.

Turner, who weighed 150 pounds, one more than McAloon, had lost a fight to the actor, Robert DeNiro, who was playing the title role in "Raging Bull," the story of Jake La Motta. Turner played the part of a Frenchman, Laurent Dauthille, who was knocked out in a 1950 title bout by the real La Motta.

For McAloon, it was the end of a dream. He had hoped to dispatch Turner and get a shot at the elusive welterweight title in the twilight of his career. The son of a lawyer, he has been searching for success for more than a decade, feeling that he made the right decision in passing up pro football for the boxing ring.

Thursday's Line Scores

...MERICAN LEAGUE

430 000 012—10 15 0
100 000 010— 2 11 1
...notue; Huffman, Freisleben (2), ...Davis. W—Ryan, 8-3. L—Huffman. ...ornia, Aikens (12). Toronto, May...

000 000 100—1 4 0
000 000 002—2 6 3
...y (8), Todd (8), Minetto (9) and ...ker, Monge (9) and Alexander. ...—Todd, 2-3.

020 000 000—2 7 1
000 400 00x—4 8 2
...unson; Zahn, Marshall (7) and ...John, 5-1. L—John, 10-2. HR—New ... (3).

002 000 001—3 12 1
011 000 000—2 9 2
Rawley (5), McLaughlin (9) and ...m, Hiller (9) and Parrish. W—...—Hiller, 3-5.

002 220 000—6 13 1
000 010 100—2 7 1
...s Mort; Alexander, Farmer (4) ..., W—Travers, 4-3. L—Alexander, 3-...ukee, Oglivie (12). Texas, Ellis

...NATIONAL LEAGUE

010 000 200—3 11 0
100 000 03x—4 10 1
...rber (8) and Benedict. Nolan (7); ...and Carter. W—Sosa, 3-3. L—

203 011 012—8 12 2
203 010 000—6 13 3

Lamp, Hernandez (6), Tidrow (8), Sutter (9) and Blackwell; Blue, Lavelle (9), Moffitt (9) and Hill. W—Tidrow, 2-1. L—Lavelle, 4-3. HR—San Francisco, McCovey (8).

Pittsburgh	100 000 000 000 00—1	7 2
San Diego	000 001 000 000 01—2	8 1

Rooker, Romo (8), Jackson (10), Tekulve (10), Bibby (12), Candelaria (13) and Ott; Jones, Shirley (8), Fingers (11), D'Acquisto (14) and Kendall, Fahey (12). W—D'Acquisto, 3-4. L—Candelaria, 4-4.

Lemaire Accepts Switzerland Job

MONTREAL, June 15 (UPI) — Jacques Lemaire has accepted an offer to become player-coach in Sierre, Switzerland, but the Montreal Canadiens have not yet decided whether they will release him.

The Canadiens' general manager, Irving Grundman, wants Lemaire to play out his contract, a delay that would prevent him from going to Europe for a year.

Grundman said that the National Hockey League has an agreement with the International Ice Hockey Federation to abide by NHL contracts.

Still the Pride of Poland

Szewinska Eyes Moscow Games

By David Minthorn

WARSAW, June 15 (AP) — Irena Szewinska, the 33-year-old Polish runner, hopes to cap her amazing track career with another Olympic appearance, her fifth, at the 1980 Games in Moscow.

Szewinska already has won seven Olympic medals — three gold, two silver and two bronze — in the last four Games for a record of success and longevity unmatched in women's track and field.

"I will decide at the end of this season whether to compete in the Moscow Games," Szewinska said in an interview at her home in Warsaw. "I am running the 100 and 200 meters this season and will start racing the 400 meters in the second half of June. If my results are good enough, I shall try for another Olympics."

The Edge Is Gone

Although no longer as fast as she once was, Szewinska still is a mainstay of the Polish national team, which will meet Italy and Canada in Florence later this month, and a star attaction of summer invitational meets around Western Europe. "I also hope to run in the World Cup meet in Montreal later this summer," Szewinska said.

In her Olympic debut as a teenager in the 1964 Tokyo Games, she won a gold medal with Poland's 400-meter relay team, racing under her maiden name of Irena Kirszenstein.

She sprinted off with a gold medal in the 200 meters at the 1968 Mexico City Games and added a third Olympic title at the 1976 Montreal Games with a world record time of 49.29 seconds in the 400 meters.

That mark has since been lowered to 48.94 seconds by Marita Koch of East Germany, who also broke Szewinska's four-year-old world record of 22.21 in the 200 meters last season with a 22.06 clocking. Koch lowered the record to 21.71 this week.

Silver medals in the long jump and 200 meters and bronze medals in the 100 and 200 meters are the Polish woman's other Olympic successes. But Olympic medals tell only part of the story of her career.

Szewinska was the only woman double gold medalist in the inaugural 1977 World Cup track and field meet in Duesseldorf, West Germany, winning the 200 meters and 400 meters.

And she leads the women's all-time medal standings at European championships dating back to the mid-1960s with five gold, one silver and four bronze in the short distances and relays.

Born in Warsaw, Szewinska started competitive running as a 15-year-old schoolgirl with a local track club.

"I did not think about competing in the Olympics when I started," she said. "I had normal results at first but made fast progress. When I broke my personal best time, I set my sights higher for a junior national record, and then a Polish national record. Only then did I think about world marks."

She and her husband, Janusz, a sports photographer and her coach since 1973, own a modest bungalow on the outskirts of the capital.

The one-story house is comfortably furnished with oak furniture, oil paintings that include her portrait and souvenirs from trips to the West, such as an expensive Japanese-made tape deck and cassettes of Western pop music.

The Szewinskas have a 10-year-old son, Andrej, who shows talent as a swimmer and bicyclist. "If he wants to become an athlete, the decision will be entirely up to him," she said, as the boy practiced skateboarding on the backyard terrace of the home.

Szewinska earned a masters degree in economics at Warsaw University and is employed as a forecaster at the National Institute for Economics. But she trains practically full-time during the season and takes an unpaid leave of absence from her job, getting broken-time payments from her Warsaw track club, Polish sports sources said.

"I train six times a week, from one to two hours per session," she said. "I work on speed, endurance and jumping."

She does long-distance running in a wooded area just down the street from the bungalow and practices sprints and jumping on an artificial surface at her sports club. In the winter, she runs in a heated sports arena, but she rarely competes indoors.

Japan Plans to Send 64 to Winter Games

TOKYO, June 15 (Reuters) — Japan will send a 64-member team to the Winter Olympic Games at Lake Placid, N.Y., next February, the Japan Olympic Committee said.

The committee said that the team, including 45 athletes and 19 officials, to be named later, will compete in skiing, speed and figure skating, biathlon, bobsled, luge and ice hockey.

In U.S. Open

Hinkle, 4 Others, Share Golf Lead

By John S. Radosta

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 15 (NYT) — Lon Hinkle found a better way, and so did the U.S. Golf Association.

Hinkle carded a 70 yesterday and took a share of the lead in the first round of the U.S. Open by shooting a birdie 4 on the dogleg eighth hole of the Inverness Club, taking a route that no one had thought of before. He shortened the way to the green by driving onto the adjoining 17th fairway and lofting his second shot to the green. Then he got down in two putts.

The USGA, which conducts the Open, responded with a ploy of its own. It could have made some adjustments to the teeing ground, but that would have destroyed "the integrity of the hole," according to officials. So they chose to plant a tree beside the eighth tee to frustrate that kind of short cut in the next three rounds.

The USGA estimated that at least six players had gone the Hinkle route. There was nothing illegal about it, but tournament officials feared the short cut would slow the pace of play and endanger spectators. Hinkle played in the early morning, when there was no play on the 17th hole and there were no spectators.

As though Inverness was not already a tough Open-prepared course of 6,982 yards and par 71, a stiff breeze intruded to help keep scores high. Five players in a field of 153 broke par, and they bettered it by only one stroke. They were Hinkle; Lou Graham, the 1975 winner; Keith Fergus, a 25-year-old Texan in his third year on the PGA Tour; Andy Bean, winner of last week's Atlanta Classic, and Tom Purtzer.

John Cook, the 22-year-old U.S. Amateur champion, drove so wildly that he hit only three fairways, but he scrambled to birdies on each of those holes and shot 71. One of his playing partners was Jack Nicklaus, a three-time Open winner, who shot 74.

Among those tied with Cook were Jerry Pate, a former Open and Amateur champion; Jim Colbert, a five-time winner on the tour; Tom Weiskopf, and Larry Nelson, a rock-steady Georgian who won his first tournament in March.

This was the first time since 1974 that an opening day of the Open had no scores in the 60s. And at no time was any player better than two under.

It was a bad day for the big guns. Tom Watson, the hottest player on the tour, shot 75 and Lee Trevino 77. Also at 77 were the defending champion, Andy North; this year's Masters winner, Fuzzy Zoeller, and the current Professional Golfers' Association champion, John Mahaffey.

Watson, who came into this tournament as the heavy favorite, was dejected and tired after his round.

"Driving was the worst part of the day," he said, "and my irons were not good, either. The rough was not so bad, but it was hard to reach greens from the rough. And the wind made the course harder to play.

"My confidence is not so great as I'd like it to be. I got a little careless a couple of times."

Lanny Wadkins, the 1977 PGA champion and one of the favorites in this event, shot 73, with Forrest Fezler, runner-up in the 1974 Open; Howard Twitty; David Graham; Rod Funseth, and Chi Chi Rodriguez.

Arnold Palmer, the 1960 winner who has tied for second four times, shot 76.

The highest score of the day was an 86 by Tom Inskeep, an amateur from Fort Wayne, Ind., but that included a two-shot penalty for slow play. Brad Sherfy, a Los Angeles pro, also was penalized for slow play and he finished with 84.

Quick Lead

Hinkle took charge immediately with a birdie 3 on the first hole, where he ran in a 20-foot putt. He birdied the third on another 20-footer, but he relinquished one of those strokes with a bogey 5 at the fourth, where he overshot the green.

Hinkle was one under par when he came to the tee of the eighth hole.

"I was standing there looking at the group in front of us," Hinkle reported, "and it looked to me like they were playing their second shots at right angles to the first. So I looked to the left, toward 17, and gosh darn, I saw it was shorter."

Hinkle hit his tee shot with a 1-iron and his second with a 2-iron. Later in the day other players heard about it.

"Why didn't somebody tell me?" Graham asked.

"I wasn't aware of it, but I'll look into it," Nicklaus said.

"What can I say?" Bean asked. "They're just smarter than me."

Fuchs Sets Record In Women's Javelin

DRESDEN, East Germany, June 15 (AP) — Ruth Fuchs set a world record in the women's javelin throw with a toss of 69.52 meters in an international track and field meet here.

Miss Fuchs, an Olympic champion from East Germany, beat the old mark, set in 1977 by Kathy Smith of the United States, by about 20 centimeters.

Times Have Changed

...ohn Nerud Day at Belmont

By Red Smith

...YORK, June 15 (NYT) — First they ran a ...the staff at Belmont Park. Red letters on a ...ackground, representing the racing colors of ...Farm, read: "John Nerud Day." Then a ...t colt named Sofiysk, a son of Dr. Fager ...John Nerud for Tartan Farm and trained ...'s son Jan, won the second race and paid ...for $2. It was a $15,000 purse, with $9,000 ...winner.

...you imagine getting $9,000 for a horse to ...is maiden?" John asked Ted Atkinson, who ...ride for him. "But then, back in 1938 did ...gine you and I would be here today?"

...were at lunch in the directors' room — ...d Charlotte Nerud, Ted and Martha Atkin...o had come in from their home in Virginia, ...and Petey Clay who were up from Miami, ...Jeannie O'Brien, and other friends.

Victim of the Sharpies

...d, who made the Racing Hall of Fame as a ...retired from that dodge this year and now, ...ral manager of Tartan Farm, supervises the ...g and racing operations of that establish... Florida, Kentucky, New York and Califor...

..., youth, John left his native Nebraska with ...and a little money.

...n the sharpies got through with me," he ..., "I had neither. So I took a job as groom ...n as a jockey's agent." One of the jockeys ..."book" he handled was Atkinson.

...de enough money with Ted to buy a few ...he said at lunch. "Ted won a race for me ...England with a horse named Bit o'Green ...t night I told Charlotte, 'We're going to get ...hen they start giving $800 purses, there's no ...can miss getting rich.' After that I went ...Navy and Ted went to New York."

...winter you left me in Havana," Atkinson ...rode races for $5 and $15 — $5 to ride and ...a winner."

...n I started racing in the bushes," John said, ...a for $60 purses and had to work to get ...

...d trained winners of nine different national ...onships. Dr. Fager was sprint champion of ...e was the champion sprinter, champion ...pper, champion grass horse and the horse ...ear in 1968. Ta Wee was sprint champion in ...d 1970. Dr. Patches was sprint champion ...r.

Dr. Fager still holds the world record of 1:32 1-5 for a mile, which he set carrying 134 pounds at Arlington Park 11 years ago.

"Records are set to be broken," John said. "Horses are getting bigger and faster all the time. I believe, though, that Dr. Fager's time is going to be hard to beat until a faster artificial track is developed." John was responsible for developing the Tartan all-weather surface in use at Calder Park in Miami.

"There never was a horse as strong as Dr. Fager," he said, "or one that could do what he could do. Man o'War was the best of maybe 5,000 foals of 1917. Dr. Fager was the best of 25,000 in 1964."

John recognized a man across the room. "Cyrus Austin," he said. "I trained for him 25 years ago." He walked over to shake hands. While he was gone, Everett Clay quoted some Nerudisms.

About judging a horse's ability: "Don't tell me who a horse is by. Tell me who he can run by. Unless a foal is born with two heads or three legs, there's no way of knowing that he's no-account when the farm turns him over to the trainer."

About Gallant Man before John saddled him to win the 1957 Belmont Stakes: "The one that beats him ain't gonna enjoy his supper none."

About the price of yearlings the year a son of Secretariat brought $1.5 million: "A horse is worth $50 and what the traffic will bear."

The Right Mistakes

How to win races: "The time to run a horse is when he is ready. The secret of success in racing is to make the right mistakes."

About his 17 years with the late William McKnight, one of the world's richest men, who founded Tartan Farm: "The reason I stayed with him as long as I did, he was the only man who could afford me."

About a man he didn't admire: "He'll have to grow a hell of a lot to get as big as his mouth."

About a duck he had as stable pet: "He don't even know he's a duck. When it rains, he takes off for the nearest shed. And he sleeps with the dogs and cats."

About a horseman who wound up a meeting with nothing but a couple of slow horses and a stack of feed bills: "I know that feeling. You sleep all day to keep from thinking of eating and walk all night to keep from thinking of sleeping."

There are more, not all suitable for a family newspaper.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	33	22	.600	—
St. Louis	32	23	.582	1
Philadelphia	32	28	.533	3½
Pittsburgh	28	28	.500	5½
Chicago	27	29	.482	6½
New York	23	33	.411	10½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	37	27	.578	—
Cincinnati	34	27	.557	1½
San Francisco	30	33	.476	6½
Los Angeles	30	34	.469	7
San Diego	30	35	.462	7½
Atlanta	22	39	.361	13½

Thursday's Results

Montreal 4, Atlanta 3
San Diego 2, Pittsburgh 1, 14 innings
Chicago 8, San Francisco 6

Friday's Games

Houston (Andujar 5-4) at Montreal (Sanderson 4-4)
Atlanta (Niekro 7-9) at New York (Swan 6-4)
Cincinnati (Seaver 3-5) at Philadelphia (Christenson 1-3)
Chicago (Reuschel 5-5) at San Diego (Rasmussen 3-6)
Pittsburgh (Blyleven 2-2) Los Angeles (Sutton 6-6)
St. Louis (Vuckovich 6-3) at San Francisco (Nastu 2-4)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	39	22	.639	—
Boston	37	22	.627	1
Milwaukee	34	29	.540	6
New York	33	29	.532	6½
Detroit	29	27	.518	7½
Cleveland	30	30	.500	8½
Toronto	18	46	.281	22½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	38	26	.594	—
Minnesota	32	27	.542	3½
Kansas City	33	29	.532	4
Texas	32	29	.525	4½
Chicago	29	31	.483	7
Seattle	26	38	.406	12
Oakland	19	44	.302	18½

Thursday's Games

California 10, Toronto 2
Cleveland 2, Oakland 1
Seattle 3, Detroit 2
Minnesota 4, New York 2
Milwaukee 6, Texas 2

Friday's Games

Oakland (Hamilton 2-8) at Toronto (Underwood 0-9)
Seattle (O. Jones 1-6) at Cleveland (Waits 8-4)
California (Barr 2-1) at Detroit (Morris 4-2)
Kansas City (Splittorff 8-5) at Milwaukee (Caldwell 6-5)
Baltimore (D. Martinez 9-2) at Minnesota (Hartzell 3-4)
Boston (Torrez 6-3) at Chicago (Barrios 4-3)
New York (Tiant 2-2) at Texas (Matlack 7-1)

Franklin Fined $25

BALTIMORE, June 15 (AP) — Ronnie Franklin, who rode Spectacular Bid to victories in the Kentucky Derby and Preakness, was fined $25 here yesterday for being rude to a guard who did not recognize him, according to stewards at Pimlico Race Course.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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PAGE 16 & 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Art Buchwald

Happy Father's Day And Do the Dishes

WASHINGTON — "Happy Father's Day, Dad."

"Happy Father's Day to you."

"No. I just had my eyes closed and I was counting my blessings. Is everything all right?"

"I'm fine. I'm into women's lib."

"That's nice. Does it pay well?"

"Women's lib doesn't pay. At least not in monetary terms. We're struggling for equality, not only to free ourselves but men as well. Do you know our sex has been persecuted from time immemorial because we've been forced to live in patriarchal societies?"


Buchwald

"I did know that. Or maybe I heard it on the Today Show. I never told you because I wanted you to have a happy childhood."

"I wish you had told me. My consciousness would have been raised so much earlier."

"There were times when I wanted to. But when you were little I had so much money tied up in Barbie dolls and their clothes and houses, I didn't dare. Then as you grew I was afraid it might take all the fun out it for you when you went out with boys and hung around the football team. By the time you went off to college I figured you'd learn it from the girls in your dorm. I guess I was a coward because I was fearful if I told you so late, you'd be mad at me for not telling you before. Perhaps I can make it up to you in some way."

"It's not your fault, Dad. Our role as childbearers was spelled out for us millions of years ago. There was a time when it made sense. After all, you were hunters and we had to stay near the hearth to raise the children. But you wouldn't let go when man no longer searched for his food, but raised it instead. We're not going to take it anymore, Dad. We can do anything a man can do now. That's why you fear us. We are an economic threat to you."

"Don't think it hasn't been worrying me. I realize that careerwise my days are numbered. Frankly, if I could give birth to a child, I'd throw in the towel right now."

"We're not asking for anything, except an equal chance to prove ourselves. We no longer want to be chattels and slaves owned by men. We want to have choices just like everybody else."

"You sound more and more like your mother."

"Is she into women's lib too?"

"Yes, but she doesn't know it. The other night she asked me why I didn't do some of the housework."

"What did you say?"

"I said she was crazy."

"That's a good example of what the revolution is all about. Just because a woman doesn't want to do drudgery, men say she's crazy. If you had ever attended a sensitivity class you'd realize that housework is just another name for servitude. You can no longer chain us to our kitchens. We want freed om and we want it now!"

"You got it!"

* * *

"I'll never be free until you and all men like you stop thinking in archaic, antediluvian terms. The writing is on the wall. You either make peace with us now, or face the consequences."

"Does this mean you're not going to give me a grandchild?"

"You're changing the subject. My ability to produce a child does not negate my desire to have the same rights and opportunities as the person who fathered it."

"Is there anything else on your mind?"

"No, I just called you to wish you a happy Father's Day."

Nixon House Gone

MIAMI, June 15 (AP) — The "Winter White House," which cost taxpayers more than $7 million, has been reduced to rubble, with the approval of several former neighbors of Richard Nixon. There had been a drive to preserve the Key Biscayne home, sold by Mr. Nixon in 1976, but local residents said the tourist attraction would only add to the community's traffic problems. The 26-year-old house was ordered demolished by the present owner, who plans to build a $1 million mansion on the site.

Mary Blume

Mr. Stewart Goes to the Air Show

PARIS (IHT) — James Stewart says he's been trying to get to the Paris Air Show for 25 years. "But in the movie business something always comes up at this time of year."

How did he avoid something coming up this year? "By not making any movies." He hasn't made one since something called "The Magic of Lassie."

"I played a cranky old grandpa which certainly was typecasting but I don't think I was very good in it. It's kind of tough keeping up with a dog."

Longtime Flier

Anyway, Mr. Stewart says the Paris show is terrific and as a longtime flier he knows about air shows as well as cross-country and pylon races. He sold his last airplane a couple of years ago: a cute little Super Cub that barely accommodated his endless legs and whose photo he still carries in his battered wallet. He took up flying in 1935 and as a bomber pilot in World War II won, among other decorations, the Distinguished Flying Cross with two Oak Leaf Clusters and the Croix de Guerre with Palm. He played Lindbergh in the film of that name and won praise from the hero for thinking to tap the oil gauge before taking off; and he took his first plane ride back home in Indiana, Pennsylvania ("I know it's an odd name — people say which do you mean, Indiana or Pennsylvania?") when he was a kid:

"There was an airplane that was used for training in the first World War, the Curtiss Jenny, and a lot of pilots bought them after the war and barnstormed. It was $5 for five minutes. You'd put on goggles and everything. I saved up $10 working in my father's hardware store. My father took me to the field and on the way — I thought this was a nice touch — he stopped for the family doctor."

James Stewart is an engaging man in a gray-striped suit, white shirt and bankerly striped tie: the epitome of what an East Coast professional man should look like. While his longtime chum Henry Fonda (they once shared a house, with Garbo as their unfortunately invisible neighbor) can be very much the actor offscreen, it is hard even to think of Stewart as living in Hollywood, which he has for 44 years. He is a member of the executive board of the Los Angeles Council of the Boy Scouts of America and of the Beverly Hills Presbyterian Church. He studied architecture at Princeton.

"I think if I'd become an architect I would have been traditional and not gone off into steel and glass and square boxes. For some reason I don't take to that.

"People say isn't it a shame you wasted all those years studying? I thought it would be as a good a basic education for acting as anything else — it's a study not only of new architecture but of old, which is a study of civilization."

For all his ease and distinction Stewart, 71, seems at moments slightly diminished on this particular afternoon: word has come through of the death of John Wayne, whom he visited in the hospital only last week:

"He had a tremendous career. He was probably the most universally popular motion picture actor in history. Westerns are really the purest form of the medium because they use it visually, which I think is using it correctly. Sound is an addition, an important addition, but it's not the essence of the medium. The true western is a visual thing. That's one reason Duke's fame was so worldwide — his strength was a visual thing. The spoken word wasn't important, which solves the language problem in other countries."

James Stewart is one the the few survivors of his generation of film stars and his specialty since he began making Frank Capra's funny comedies in the '30s has been to embody a decent Everyman. He has played a heavy only once, in one of the Thin Man pictures, and was not called upon to be villainous even in that: "It was one of those pictures where the last person you'd think did the murder did it," he says.

It is said that when Stewart came back from the war (he enlisted as a private six months before Pearl Harbor) he told Capra that acting wasn't a decent profession for a human being. "No," Stewart corrects, "It was my father who said that." Starting again in films wasn't easy.

"Being away from it for almost five years, you didn't know if things had passed you by *or if you could pick up again.* It took a while. The first few pictures I think was relying on what I had learned before the war. Things had changed — that kind of story, that kind of character wasn't popular anymore."

Homespun Decency

Homespun decency is even more out of fashion now. "Storywise it's a different ballgame now, and of course age has a lot to do with it." In fact Stewart's range has always been discreetly wider than it seemed and in his own opinion his biggest defect as an actor is a tendancy toward stylization. "I've always had a slow delivery of lines — the stutter, the stammer. This is all right to a point but I've had to watch it."

When he came to Hollywood from the theater he made five films his first year. "A couple of times I was in three pictures at once. That was the wonderful thing that isn't present now about the big studios. I came as a contract player. You worked 52 weeks a year. You learned your craft by doing it.

"A lot of people say the major studios were just factories. I never went for that. Most of my big parts were on loan to other studios — I was at MGM; all the Capras were made at Columbia. That was their way of keeping you busy and giving you experience. To say you weren't allowed to be what I think they now call creative in your own way — I think the advantage of being able to learn your craft by working was much more important."

Sore Throat

James Stewart's most demanding role was his most famous: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," which was especially hard because of the long filibuster scenes. "I remember at one point that Capra said you've been talking so long you should start losing your voice. I couldn't get the sound right so I stopped at an ear-nose-and-throat specialist and asked him to give me a sore throat. He said I've known a lot of you Hollywood people and you're all crazy but this is the worst. I spent 12 years learning how to cure sore throats and you're asking me to give you one."

Stewart was persuasive and the doctor spent several days on the set, pouring bichloride of mercury down Stewart's throat. "The last part of that film wasn't acting," Stewart says. "When I think of all those people today who have to get with themselves before they can be emotional . . . I really cheated, and all I can say is thank God for the medical profession."

Associated Press



Actor Stewart: "Storywise it's a different ballgame now."

PEOPLE: *Queen's Honors ... Names 14 Life Pee...*

British composer **Sir Michael Tippett**, 74, is made a Companion of Honor and **Diana Neave**, widow of Airey Neave, a member of Parliament who was killed by a guerrilla bomb at the House of Commons car park in March, is made a life peer in Queen Elizabeth's birthday honors published Saturday. The chairman of Britain's troubled Leyland Motor firm is made a knight and will now be called **Sir Michael Edwardes**. The honors list — the first since Prime Minister **Margaret Thatcher's** Conservative government took office five weeks ago — rewards many leading figures in political, business, industrial and civil life and in the arts and sports fields. Mrs. Neave, 60, is one of 14 life peers created in Mrs. Thatcher's list, compared to six in former Labor Prime Minister **James Callaghan's** New Year's honors list. The honor to Mrs. Neave is a personal tribute by Mrs. Thatcher, who praised Mrs. Neave's courage and bearing after her husband's assassination. Neave, 63, who escaped from the German prisoner-of-war camp Colditz during World War II, was one of Mrs. Thatcher's close political confidants and would have been Northern Ireland secretary in her government. The queen marked the International Year of the Child by giving Noel Moynihan, chairman of the Save the Children Fund, a knighthood. Disc jockey **Jimmy Young**, who Mrs. Thatcher has described as "my favorite interviewer," becomes an officer of the Order of the British Empire. Singer **Cleo Laine**, wife of musician **John Dankworth**, also gets the OBE, **John Tooley**, general administrator of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, becomes a knight. Actor **Ian McKellen** becomes a commander of the Order of the British Empire. **Hugh Trevor-Roper**, 65, Regius professor of modern history at Oxford and author of "The Last Days of Hitler," becomes a life peer.

* * *

Stately and plump is **James Joyce's** "Ulysses," and that's why **Enrico Adelman** estimates it will take 40 hours to read it aloud this weekend. There is good reason for undertaking such a venture. Saturday is the 75th anniversary of Bloomsday, June 16, 1904, the day of Leopold Bloom's odyssey through Dublin. Being a Joyce-ophile and owner of a bookstore called Bloomsday on Manhattan's Upper West Side, Adelman could hardly let the occasion pass without note. What he has done is to schedule, with only a few short t... marathon public reading b... among them **Eli Wallach**, ... **Jackson, Sylvia O'Brien** a... **tor Elizondo**. In the past, A... asked Joyce scholars to jo... but this time they will have... brate the day elsewhere —... undoubtedly will — beca... way they read, he said, "p... ple to sleep." So at 8 a.m.,... the action begins in "... Adelman will tell how ... plump Buck Mulligan ca... the stairhead, bearing a ... lather," and go on for 7... until Molly Bloom says "y... yes I will Yes."

* * *

James Michener, who... "Centennial" takes the... Mountain West from its g... origins through the declin... cattle barons, dedicated... $3.75-million Plains India... um in Cody, Wyo. And ... had a bit of advice for th... Said he, "We cherish the ... Indian because of his cu... powerful sense of relation... his land. If we don't buil... affinity we'll be in trouble... About 7,000 people, am... Indians from 14 Plain... turned out for the dedic... the celebration that follow...

* * *

New York City has do... well in recent years in... motion picture productio... company has had to shut... til next Tuesday or Wedn... cause of an old New Yor... — mugging. **Art Carne...** with **George Burns** and ... berg in "Going in Style,"... the Astoria Studios in Qu... accosted on a West Side ... man who (1) called him... and asked for a handou... robbed and beat him... blackening an eye. Carne... nounced "unphotograph... the movie was shut down... cuperating at his C... home, and Burns and ... took advantage of the hi... to Los Angeles for a few ...

* * *

Quote — Sen. **Edward...** in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, ... **President Carter's** celeb... to "whip his ass" if he... run for the presidency: "... felt that the White Ho... stand behind me, but I ... ize how close they intend...

—SAMUEL...

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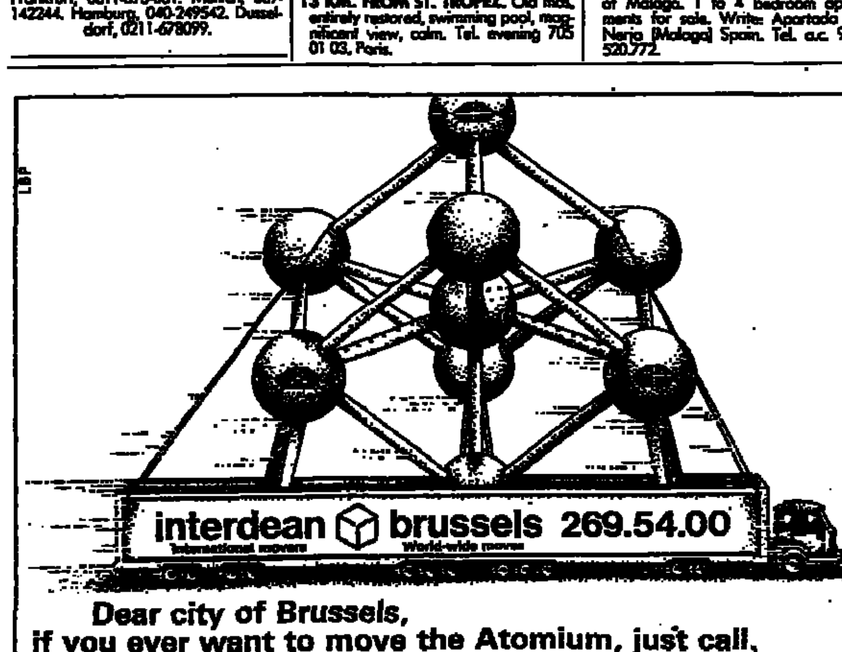
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